JACK BRAND PILSENER
PREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,884—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTEY.
BAILEY'S (UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE) HOTEL
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
COMPRISES OVER 200 APARTMENTS FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5527	W. Wheler	24th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4092	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7269	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
ORIENTAL	6594	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	F. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Passengers leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing.

Passengers must attend at that place between 7 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for Colombo, STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klaeberger	4,249	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 275.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	15th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIA	A. Feliner	4,255	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

Available for 2 months.

THROUGH TICKETS TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets, 2nd Class. Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes. 375.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month. Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

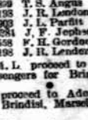
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,119	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,256	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

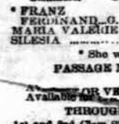
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Near Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



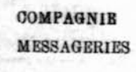
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CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, from same, forwarded economically.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 28th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bah ein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

Vessel. [illegible] following Vessel will SAFARI. 1,137

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOM... DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ... upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Faculty employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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THE WHISKY OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S ESTABLISHED 1820.

BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. Ph., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay., &c., &c.

Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morinas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, and all respectable wine merchants.

For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent, for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

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SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

Double [illegible]glish Carriages with single and SHOW RO[illegible] hire; day, month and year.
BELLASIS [illegible]OCKSLEY HALL,
Purchasers should apply [illegible], BYCULLA.

MANAGER.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for the COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS

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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED

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Claims Paid Over NINETY-FIVE LAKHS

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
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KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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IMPORTED DIRECT FROM COBLENTZ.

HOCKS.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	30 0	16 4	27 0	14 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	37 8	19 8	33 8	17 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	65 0	33 8	58 0	30 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	58 0	31 0	52 0	27 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	41 8	.....	37 0	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	31 8	17 4	28 0	15 8
OPPENHEIM	"	24 8	16 4	22 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	"	42 8	23 0	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	59 8	31 0	53 8	28 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	51 8	28 0	46 4	25 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	60 4	34 8	54 0	31 0
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	"	76 8	42 0	68 8	37 8

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VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	28 8	16 4	25 8	14 8
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	31 0	16 12	27 8	15 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	25 0	14 0	22 8	12 8
CARLOWITZ	"	17 4	.....	15 8	.....

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NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

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ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

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THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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GUN METAL GOODS.

PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT, SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

RESTORATIVE EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

REFRESHING, Purifying, Invigorating by Sea or Land. A natural remedy for Sluggish Liver, resulting from residence in hot climates, overwork or sedentary occupations, errors in diet-eating or drinking, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Acidity and Heartburn, Overheated Blood, Skin Eruptions, tendency to Gout and Muscular Rheumatism. Thirst, As a Cooler of the system and Purifier of the Blood it is unsurpassed. Per Bottle Re. 1-4.

SUFFERERS FROM

SEA SICKNESS

SHOULD TAKE

LANATTA PILLS,

Which are very highly spoken of BY THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED THEM. Per bottle Rs. 3-0.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

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We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

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HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.		Per lb.	Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE		2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE		1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

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33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD
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1,300 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, announce that an AGENCY of their Bank will be OPENED at MADRAS, within the next week, under the charge of Mr. GEORGE MILLER of their Bombay Office.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
ORGAN RECITAL.
IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF FUND.
MONDAY, MARCH 26TH, AT 5-45 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo.........Fantasia in F ....Scotson Cle
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
2. Vocal Duet........." So Thou lifted Thy divine petition" ("Crucifixion") ....Stainer
Messrs. T. HEWSON and N. R. MEDLEY.
3. Organ Solo.........Offertoire in D. ....Batiste
Mr. J. W. STOCKS.
4. Vocal Solo........." Sanctus" (" Messe Solennelle") ....Gounod
Mr. TELFORD HEWSON.
HYMN 365 and COLLECTION.
5. Cornet Solo ...." Ora pro nobis" ....Peccolomini
Mr. A. L. RHENIUS.
(with organ accompaniment.)
6. Organ Solo........." Marcia Funebre" ....Beethoven
Mr. H. C. MACNEE.
7. Vocal Quartette ..." God so loved the world" (" Crucifixion")..........Stainer
Masters F. ALFREY and F. H. VINING.
Messrs. PEARSON, THOMAS, and MEDLEY.
8. Organ Solo.........." Commemoration Marde" ....Scotson Clerk
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.
The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
MAJOR C. B. MAYNE, R.E., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 5-30 P.M., on "The TRANSVAAL WAR."
Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.
R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 21st March, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS ON SUNDAY.
THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that a SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA for BORIVLI at 17 hours EVERY SUNDAY until further notice, commencing on and from SUNDAY NEXT, the 25th instant. A RETURN SPECIAL WILL LEAVE BORIVLI at 18-38 hours.
C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
RODGER'S GLENLIVET "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ....Annas 4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD OR GIRGAUM.
Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rugoonath Makoond, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 29th April, 1896, the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Breach Candy Road or Girgaum, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenement, wells, stables, sheds, ware-house and buildings standing thereon, the land admeasuring 1,3 0 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10 and 11 new No. I A-42, old Survey No. 125, and new Survey No. 2-8051, Collectors old Nos. 10 and 11, new No. 42, old Survey No. 125, new Survey No. 51, Collector's old Nos. 11 and 11, new Surley No. 45 old Survey No. 8051, by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under Municipal D Ward No. 131, Girgaum Road, No. 516-518, Municipal D Ward No. 131, Girgaum Road, Street No. 544, Municipal D Ward No. 131 (1), Girgaum Road, Street No. (1), Municipal D Ward No. 132 (2), Girgaum Road, Street No. 2 and bounded on the North by the part of Panjrapole, on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodarjee, and partly by a passage on the east by the Breach Candy Road and the west by the property of Moroba Damodarjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cail Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c. &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MA[illegible] V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SILVER MOUNTED Walking Sticks. Newest shape Handles. A large selection, from Rs. 3—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MRS. E. GIBBONS, L. M. & G., from Dublin and London, 17, Slater Road, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—Handsomely marked MUSK-CAT, (Viberr Zibetha) partially tamed. Apply SARDAR OOMER JUMALL, Commission Stables, Byculla.

PIANO FOR SALE.—An Overstrung upright grand by S. ROSS and Co. in good condition, excellent value Rs. 500. Open to reasonable offer. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to "No. 101," care of this paper.

ON VIEW Mr. M. B. Taybji's Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, ornaments, &c., at the District Court House, Thana to be SOLD TO MORROW.

ON VIEW—Mr. G. Geary's Valuable Furniture, by "Wimbridge," Platedware Glass and Crockerywale, Piano, Plants, Carpets, &c., at the Paradise Lodge; No 2, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand, and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Saloe, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

WANTED, an experienced MILL MANAGER, for the Manor Mill, Nadiad, to take the place of the late Manager Shah Permanandas Kaliandas, whose services have been dispensed with from 21st instant. Preference will be given to one who can speak and write English well, or a Pensioner or one who might be a resident of Kaira Zilla. Applicants can apply to MANORDAS HARUCKCHAND VENARSI, Nadiad.

WANTED a competent TYPIST with his own Machine for a Life Assurance Company. An experienced man will be preferred. Apply to "No. 99," care of this paper, stating terms.

WANTED, a competent ASSISTANT for a LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Apply to "No. 100," care of this paper, stating terms and previous experience.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's, Cholera are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED—All, to know that our Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma afford Instant Relief. Perfect, final cure guaranteed even in the worst cases, or price Rs. 5 each refunded. Cure for Diabetes is sure to cure this fiend malady of any nature and period. No case is hopeless. Price Per bottle, Rs. 3. Piles remedy is the best cure for all forms of the disease. No salve nor purge. Safe, prompt and sure, Rs. 2. Meyores is the Sovereign remedy for nervous exhaustion, general debility and all other attendant evils. Price Re 1. Correspondence held Private. Numerous Testimonials. Apply to MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

A BOON TO MEN.
A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS' "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.
Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12
AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE......One Star. PINK......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"COMPLETELY HEALED."
Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was, Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.
"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities
R. BT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND...........£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon,	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo,	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang,	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin,
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai,	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms. Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to
Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 86, Becho Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premium paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.
GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.
Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious — BENEDICTINE — Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.
The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.
Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—
Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions*) *qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.
Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—
.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.
.... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.
.... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c. are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*
Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*
After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M. D.
We place all our confidence in the hygienic qualities of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, &c., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.
I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS
The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, [illegible] or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all Chemists and Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d. and 2s. 9d., per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
TREACHER & COMPANY LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1900.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.
NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.
For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.
WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. [illegible]
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION [illegible]
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 27
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSENGER AGENTS IN ENGLAND.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
(Passage Department).
Passengers will be met on arrival of Steamer in London, and their Baggage cleared and forwarded.
SEND US A LETTER BEFORE EMBARKING, or from Port Said if coming to London by Steamer, and our Representative will be in attendance on arrival. Hotel Accommodation secured if desired.
Every trouble saved. Newspapers regularly Posted.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.
"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.
LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.
KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.
COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.
The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.
NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a
NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,
Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.
The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.
TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dressing-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. ....,, 2-
Third do. ....,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do ....,, 4½
Third do ....,, 3 4
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding lines...................................,, 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
DOMESTIC OC URRENCES:—E CH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....,, 6
Quarterly ....,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 536, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 21st April, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

ROBT. E. ROWS,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

With reference to their Advertisement dated the 23rd December, 1899, inviting applications for the appointment of DEPUTY CONSERVATOR of the Port of Rangoon, the Port Commissioners hereby announce that the appointment has been filled up.

A. B. GATHERER,
Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 15th March, 1900.

THE CHILTERNS, WENDOVER, BUCKS.

THE Revd. C. E. ROBERTS, M.A., (St. John's Coll., Oxon) Assisted by Qualified Masters receives TWENTY BOYS (7 to 14 years) to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 23 Acres; Gymnasium, Bathing, etc. Beautiful and Healthy Situation among the Chiltern Hills, 35 miles from London. Inclusive fees £1? a term. Entire charge of Boys whose Parents reside Abroad.

A Postal Address.—The CHILTERNS, Halton, Tring England.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

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Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,237½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	1?,000 / 15,000	190	100 / 75	6 p.c.	82
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	100
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Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,735
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	575
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
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David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	330—5
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	820pl 20
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	465pl. 5
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	13
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400pl. 25
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	20
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	850
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1635 pl 5
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
[illegible]	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	41
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Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550pl 15
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700pl 35
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	180pl75
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	195 171-2
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535 pl 5
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
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Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	1,500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	477 1-2
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
A bar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulze Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180x1
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,887	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
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Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
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Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
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					585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
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MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
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Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,650
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Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
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Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
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Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	358
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	185
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	50	12 pr. c.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000		25	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		5	1035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	158
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	001	1½ 26	1-2xd

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Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-8d.
France	3 Do.	1-72½
Do.	3 Do.	1-69-1
Calcutta	At sight	[illegible]
Do.	30 days	100 1-16
Madras	At sight	[illegible]
Do.	30 days	[illegible]
China	30 days	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water 5-31m., 5-6a. Low water, 9-46m., 11-27a.

P. and O. s.s. Carthage, with English mails of 9th instant, due to arrive at daylight.

Bombay Twelfth Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

B. V. R., Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, Parade Ground, 4-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 4-54m., 6-31a. Low water, 1-10m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach in Holy Trinity Church, Esplanade, at the evening service, to-morrow.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Stainer's "Crucifixion"—a Meditation on the Passion of Our Lord—will be sung by the choir in the Cathedral on the Thursday in Passion Week, April 5th, at 6 p.m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members will meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-15 a.m. on Sunday, the 25th instant, for a run to Santa Cruz via Vellard and Kohinoor Mills and back, to Bandra for breakfast.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—A hockey meeting will take place at the Gymkhana on Tuesday, at 6 p.m., at which members are especially requested to be present.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Charles Lewis, Traffic Detective of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted Sadasukh Balmook, a cotton broker, for travelling without a ticket between Victoria Terminus and Musjid stations, on the 25th January last. The accused was fined Rs. 5.

MISSING SISTERS.—Sarafudin Abdul Gamiz, a Mahomedan, who resides, at Tembker Street, has made a report to the police that his wife, named Ameenabee and her sister Vazeerbee, aged ten and twelve years respectively, left their aunt's home on Thursday morning, to go to complainant's house, to clean it. They have not since been heard of. Ameenabee had on her person ornaments, of the value of Rs. 44.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—In connection with the thirty-third anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, which begins from to-day and lasts for four days, the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct divine service and deliver an address in English at the local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m.; and the Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade will conduct divine service in Marathi, at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the principal day of the anniversary.

AN ADDRESS AND A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade presided at a meeting of members of the Kutchee Dassa Oswal Jain community, held last evening, at the Novelty Theatre, when an address of congratulation was presented to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna on the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. Prizes were afterwards distributed by the chairman to the successful pupils attending the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mandvi Bunder. Some of them enacted a dramatic piece, entitled "Kania Vikraya nau Keher," which proved very amusing.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Sookanbai, a Borah woman, charged Ruttonji Jamshedji Subedar with criminal trespass and wrongful confinement. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. After recording the evidence, the magistrate held that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was contradictory and unsatisfactory. The accused was discharged.

BITING HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Hussain Mahomed, a painter, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Jaina, by biting her nose. About 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, Jaina asked her husband for some money, which the latter refused to give. An altercation followed, in the course of which accused picked up a knife, knocked the woman down, and sat on her chest. Jaina resisted and caught hold of his hand, when accused bit her on the nose. She raised an alarm and neighbours ran to her rescue. The accused in his defence said that in order to release his hand from the grasp of Jaina, he made an attempt to bite her on the hand, but accidentally his teeth came in contact with her nose. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—The K. M. Shroff Prize Competition for Rs. 100 for extempore speaking in Persian will be held under the auspices of the Anjuman in the Hall of the Bai Bhikaijee Bengalee Girls' School, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, at 4 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday). Three Parsees and three Mahomedans will compete. A committee, consisting of Mr. Najmudin Tyebjee, Mr. Furdoonjee M. Dastoor, M.A., Mr. C.S. Tharian, M.A., Mr. Jamshedjee M. Antia, M.A., and Shams-ul-Ulma Jiwanjee F. Modi, B.A., will be the judges of the competition. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has offered a sum of Rs. 100 for a similar competition, and H. H. Aga Akbar Shah has also sent in Rs. 25 as a token of his sympathy with the movement for the purpose of encouraging the study of the Persian language in this city. Persian students are cordially invited to the meeting which is open to the public.

AN UNFORTUNATE GIRL.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Bori Bunder, on the body of Sarifa, a Mahomedan girl, aged about seven years. The deceased resided with her parents at Argyle Road. She had been subject to epileptic fits and was not right in her mind, and the parents had to tie her by one of her legs with a rope to keep her at home, as she used to stray away. About 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, when the father left home, the deceased was in the room tied up. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the girl was found missing from home, and although a search was made for her, she was nowhere to be found. About half-past 6 o'clock the same evening a policeman saw the body of the deceased lying on the slope at Modi Bunder, below high water mark. The body was removed to Bori Bunder, where it was subsequently identified by the father. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning in the sea.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—All Pony Plate 2-20 p.m.
2nd Race—Auction Stakes 3-45 p.m.
3rd Race—New Pony Plate 4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The Spring Stakes 4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The Epsom Plate 5-15 p.m.
6th Race—Maiden Plate 5 45 p.m.
7th Race—Selling Race 6 10 p.m.
A Special Train leaves:—Church Gate 2-50 p.m.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

New Pony Plate—Chi a.
Selling Race—Sandy, Expert, Common, Mutlag, Eugire.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1900.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Revia Runchode, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a hamal in the employ of Mr. Rustomji Muncherji Dubash and resided on his master's premises at Grant Road. Revia was addicted to drink and about 8 o'clock, on Thursday evening, he returned home under the influence of liquor. About an hour after he served his master with his dinner and while the latter was having his meal, a woman, who lives in a chawl, at the back of the house, came and informed the cook that deceased had fallen down. The cook informed his master of it and ran downstairs and found deceased lying on the ground immediately below the window of the balcony on the third floor of the house. He was unconscious and bleeding from his mouth and nose. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival he was pronounced to be dead. His body was then conveyed to the morgue. It was stated that deceased was in the habit of washing plates and dishes in the balcony and throwing water, &c., out of the window, which is very low. It is presumed that deceased while doing so under the influence of liquor lost his balance and fell out of the window into the passage below. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

AN EPISODE OF PLAGUE MEASURES.

AT the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, Mr Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, touching the death of Dhondoo Dewji, a labourer, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased and his brother Gunnoo and three other persons lived in a room at 1st Carpenter Street. On Wednesday last a plague case occurred in the room, occupied by them. The man who had the plague died in the room, and the same evening deceased and his brother and other tenants were turned out of the room by the Municipal authorities. Dhondoo and his brother Gunnoo then went about in search of a place to sleep in. At about midnight they found a loft in Khoja Street, in a passage, and they got up into it by means of a rope, and slept there. About 5 o'clock next morning Gunnoo was aroused by hearing the noise of a fall and found the deceased missing. Gunnoo looked about and found his brother lying groaning on the pavement below. He was conscious and told Gunnoo that as he was going down, he missed his hold and fell. Deceased was placed in a labour-cart and taken to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he was refused admission. He was thence conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted. On examination it was ascertained that his spine had been fractured a little below the back of his neck, and that he had in consequence lost control over the lower extremities. His condition grew worse and he died about midnight on the same day. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to fracture of the spine, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ELOCUTION PRIZE LECTURES AT KARWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—At Karwar, on the 15th instant, the Hindu Bal Samstha or The Indian Boys' Association, held its elocution prize lectures. Rao Bahadoor Sabaji Rao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, presided. The president with Rao Bahadoor Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, First-class Subordinate Judge; Dr. Gangadhar Gopal Boperdikar, acting Civil Surgeon; Rao Saheb Dattatraya Krishna, Government Pleader; and Mr. Shivaram Subrao Nagarkatte, District Court Pleader, formed the examining committee. After prayer for the peace and prosperity of the people and the glory of her Majesty's flag, Mr. Vithal Sorabs Nadkarni, superintendent of the Samstha, read the rules and gave an idea of the kind of work which the Association had undertaken to do. He said that it aimed at the moral and physical culture of its boy-members, who were admitted without distinction of caste, creed, or religion. He said also that they were trained in the art of public speaking and that the institution never meddled with questions of politics, and that all it tried to do was to stimulate moral influence in the young generation and help the formation of character. The juvenile lecturers, twelve in number, began their work, and they all surprised the crowded audience by their lucid and forcible way of declamation. The examiners felt all the while that there was very keen competition for the three silver medals and nine other prizes in books, and being very much pleased with the exertions of the young candidates, Rao Bahadoor Inamdar and Dr. Boperdikar gladly offered two more medals. The three subjects appointed for the occasion were "Industry," "The Student," and "Hindu Bal Samstha" in Vernacular. The introduction of humorous passages and songs between almost every two lectures broke the monotony. After the orations were over Rao Bahadoor Inamdar spoke highly of the useful work which the Association had been doing since its birth and said that he was quite charmed with the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. Nagarkatte had a very warm appeal to make to those who had assembled to find out the best way in which the Samstha and its parent institution the local grade Anglo-Vernacular School, could be perpetuated, and said also that their prosperity depended upon the generous support of the Karwar public. Rao Saheb Dattatraya Rao also added some important and useful remarks. The president then brought the meeting to a close and his instructive speech, which was received with repeated cheers, proved that he took a keen interest in educational matters. He expressed a hope that this school may achieve the distinctions which other private institutions in Ratnagiri, Satara and other places have achieved. The prizes were then distributed: three medals by the Bal Samstha Institution, one by Dr. G. G. Boperdekar, one by Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, and seven other prizes in books. Those who had appeared for the preliminary examination of the Superintendent were presented with books by way of encouragement, and 1, Narayen Govind Nadkarni, aged 16; 2, Krishna Bheemrao Sampgode, aged 15; 3, Shivarao Venkatrao Wagh, aged 13; 4, Arunachal Shrinivasrao Saonur, aged 11; 5, Sheshgiri Monjunath Karbini, aged 11, were declared to be medalists and were actually awarded silver medals with names of the Institution and the names of the medallists inscribed on them. On the eve of his departure on pension from this place Rao Bahadur Inamdar examined the boys of the Private School and he gave five useful books to five boys who had stood first in several classes.

The National Anthem, in Marathi, was then sung by boys in chorus. Soon after three cheers for the president brought the ceremony to a close.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

SAKERBAI AND LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE vs. VULLUBDAS JAMNADAS AND ANOTHER.

MR. JUSTICE CROWE delivered judgment in this suit, in which a question of Hindu law as to inheritance was disposed of.

His lordship said: The question in this suit is whether the plaintiffs or defendants, or either of them has the right to inherit the estate of Narotumdas Narondas on the death of his widow Mankorbai. Narotumdas died on the 27th May 1872, leaving a widow Mankorbai, alias Deokorbai and three grandsons, Mathuradas, Nensi, and Jivandas, the sons of his daughter Deoli, who had predeceased him by her husband Lukhmidas Khimjee, the second plaintiff. Jivandas died in 1876 leaving no issue or widow. Mathuradas died in 1875, leaving a widow Gokibai, who died in 1898. Nensi died in 1888, leaving a widow, Sakerbai, the first plaintiff in the present suit. Mankorbai died on the 14th September 1890. The plaintiffs contend that upon the death of Mankorbai, the property of Narotumdas till then enjoyed by her, descended to the widows of the daughter's sons, Mathuradas and Nensi; and that on the death of Gokibai in 1898, the share of the property to which she had become entitled passed either to Lukhmidas Khimjee, her father-in-law, the second plaintiff in the case, or to Sakarbai, widow of Nensi as heir of Narotumdas. The first defendant Vallabhdas Jamnadas is the grandson of Devidas, the separated brother of Narotumdas, and Javerbai. The second defendant is the widow of Jamnadas. It has been contended that Gokibai and Sakerbai being the widows of the daughter's sons of Narotumdas exclude Vullubhdas, a remote collateral and also Javerbai, the widow of the brothers' son. Regarding the status of the daughter's son there can be no doubt whatever. He is included in the compact series of heirs expressly named in the Smriti. The daughter's son is specially provided for in Mitaksha: ch. 2, section 2, part 6, where Vijnaveswara lays down, following Vishnu and Manu—"By the import of the particle 'also,' the daughter's son succeeds to the estate in failure of daughters" (See also Manu, 9, 136; and Vyao-Mayukha, chap. 4., section 8., 13.) The daughter's son, therefore, being nearer in the enumerated heirs than the brother's son, must rank before him, and of course before the Gotraja Sapindas, who do not come till the enumerated heirs are exhausted. The question then arises whether the widows of the daughter's sons can take in preference to more remote collaterals of the "propositus" and that question is, I think, concluded by authority. The position of females as Gotraja Sapindas has been exhaustively treated in the case of Lallabhai vs. Mankorebai (I. L. R., 2 Bom., 388.) The decision of the full Bench in that case, consisting of Westropp, C. J. Sargent and West, JJ., was affirmed by the Privy Council, and leaves the eligibility for inheritance of females Gotraja Sapindas, who have become such by marriage, no longer open to dispute. After discussing at great length the capacity of women to inherit, West, J., remarks—"Lastly we have the case of Lakshmibai vs. Jairam Hari (6 Bombay, H. C. Rep., 152, A. C. J.) in which the widow of a collateral was preferred to a male collateral in a branch parting from the common stock at one step further from the "propositus." If this case was not wrongly decided, it must be taken as conclusive of the rights of widows of Gotraja Sapindass to succeed next in order to their deceased husbands, representing collateral lines according to the law of the Mitakshara. Seeing how uniformly, as cases have arisen, the Hindu law officers have construed the Mitakshara as admitting the widows, it cannot, we think, be said that that case was wrongly decided. The recognition of the widows of Gotraja Sapindas, as themselves Gotraja Sapindas, however slender the basis on which it originally rested, so far as collaterals are concerned, has become a part of the customary law, wherever the doctrines of the Mitakshara prevail, and the courts must give effect to it accordingly." Again in the case of Nahalchan Harackchand vs. Hemchand, (I. L. R. Bombay 31,) it was held that the the members of the compact series of heirs, specifically enumerated, take in the order of enumeration preferably to those lower in the list and to the widows of any relations, whether near or remote, but where the group of specified heirs has been exhausted, the right of the widow is recognised to take her husband's place in competition with the representative of a remoter line. Following these decisions, there seems no doubt that, on the death of Mankorebai, the persons entitled to succeed were Gokibai, the widow of Mathuradas and Sakerbai, widow of Nensi. And neither of them having any title to priority over the other, they were entitled to equal shares. Gokibai, however, died in 1898, and the question then arises whether Sakerbai is entitled to succeed to the whole estate. There is no authority for the proposition that the estate inherited by a widow is an absolute estate, alienable by will to a stranger. It was held in Bharmargaoda vs. Rudrap Goodu (I. L. R. 4 Bom. 181) that the widow of a collateral does not take an absolute estate in the property of her husband's Gotraja Sapinda, which she can dispose of by will after her death. I find therefore on these authorities that Sakerbai, plaintiff No. 1 has the right to inherit the estate of Narotumdas Narondas. The defendants to pay the costs of this issue: adjourned for a fortnight. The defendants to give inspection of documents disclosed in their affidavit of documents.

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION.

JEHANGIR BEJONJI AND OTHERS VS. THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE plaintiff in the case claimed to recover Rs. 6,770 with interest, being the amount deposited by him with the Bank. Mr. Hamilton appeared for the plaintiff, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao and Minocher. The plaintiff gave evidence to the effect that he was induced to deposit the money with the Bank on representations made to him by the Manager to the effect that the concern was in a flourishing state. He had since ascertained from the auditors report that the Bank only possessed about Rs. 6,000 in Bombay and a few thousand rupees in Madras. The representations made to him by the Manager, who was now being prosecuted for fraud, in the Police Court, were false. His Lordship passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 6,770 and interest at 6 1-2 per cent. from the date of the deposits, together with interest on judgment and costs.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

AN APPLICATION DISMISSED.

CLIVE DURANT *vs.* JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT.

THIS was an application made by the plaintiff for permission to file an appeal in a suit instituted by him against Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit and others. Their Lordships, in disposing of the matter, said they could see no grounds for allowing Durant to appeal in forma auperis. He could appeal in the usual way if he liked.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Drs Ismail Jan Mahomed A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Aun Ali, K. N. Wadia, K. N. Kabraji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Mulji, B. Barbhaya, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

TANSA AND TULSI WATER.

The Committee considered letters from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, and the Health Officer on the subject of filtering Tansa and Tulsi water. The Divisional Health Officer stated: "I have not seen the gathering grounds for the Lakes from which the water supply is brought to Bombay so cannot report if anything can be done there to improve the water-supply. The result of the water analysis for the last few months shows that the water is full of organic vegetable matter in solution and suspension. There is no evidence of contamination with animal organic matter. This month the unfiltered Tulsi water is charged with vegetable matter and is distinctly a dangerous water to use. The filters on Malabar Hill are working well and the filtered Tulsi water though containing an excess of albuminous ammonia, is in every other respect a good water. The only way in which the present state of the Bombay water-supply can be remedied is by efficient filtration. No Tulsi water should be used which has not been filtered. The same applies to Tansa water. The Vehar water is much better than the others, but in the same way as in the case of the Tulsi and Tansa supplies, it may become full of vegetable growth. Sufficient filters ought to be erected to filter all the Tulsi and Tansa waters without delay and filters for the Vehar water may be taken in hand when this is done. I do not think that settling Reservoirs will have much effect in purifying the waters, as the vegetable contamination in them is due to living growth which would multiply in the settling reservoirs as rapidly as in the lakes themselves."

The Health Officer's letter ran as follows: "I agree with the Divisional Officer, whose views are identically the same as I have advocated. I have no remarks to offer beyond those contained in the last Annual Report which I now quote:—'It is too often forgotten that the lakes which supply the city with drinking water have been filled with the rain waters that have flowed over forest lands which are intensely malarious, and not uninhabited. Attention has been frequently drawn by me to the importance of the conservancy of the gathering grounds and it has become more important since the investigations of Mr. Hankin. I would draw attention to the necessity that has arisen for the filtration of the whole of the water supply. The whole of the Tansa supply is at present unfiltered and nearly 50 per cent. of the supply from Tulsi.'"

The Commissioner is forwarding the above letters stated that in his opinion filtration was the only satisfactory solution, but that while all Tulsi water should undoubtedly be filtered, it did not appear that Tansa water required filtration in ordinary years.

On the motion Dr. Viegas, seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, it was resolved to record the letter from the Commissioner and to request him to submit proposals for the complete filtration of the Tulsi water.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Masani, who was appointed head clerk in the Corporation and Standing Committee Office, on six months' probation, having discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner, was, on the recommendation of the Secretary, confirmed as head clerk.

BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The Committee gave its approval to the acceptance of the bid for Rs. 66,500 made by Mr. Kuramally Cassum at an auction held for selling the right of collecting fair ground rent and feeding fees at Bandora during the year 1900-1901. It was stated that this amount was in excess of the highest bid received at the last auction sale by Rs. 13,100 and was also more than the amount realized for 1899-1900, by Rs. 500.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, applying for two months' privilege leave, from the 18th April next. The leave was granted, and Mr. L. W. Michael, Assistant Assessor, was appointed to act as Municipal Secretary, during Mr. Wadia's absence.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending March 9, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	970	755
Karachi	77	52
Poona (including Cantonment)	2	2
Districts.		
Surat	18	10
Nasik	16	10
Poona (excluding City)	11	10
Satara	34	31
Sholapur	47	39
Kolaba	13	4
Ratnagiri	27	21
Belgaum	44	31
Dharwar	52	29
Bijapur	4	5
Kanara	..	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	21	13
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	28	20
Kolhapur	46	35
Cutch	77	58
Sachin	2	2
Janjira	5	2
Total	1,314	1,047
Week ending March 2nd	1,592	1,207
Total to date	337,345	295,111

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Thana Khandeish, Ahmednagar, Karachi (excluding City), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory Dharampur, Akalkot, Aundh Bhor and Savanur, were free during the week.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THIS AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME.

Ship's boats (any rig) handicap race—3-45.

Boat's name	Entered by
R I M Dockyard Cutter.	Mr A Monk

Course No 2, viz. from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and back to Committee Vessel. Length of course 66 miles.

Yachts (class A) handicap race for H E Lord Northcote's Cup. Start at 4 o'clock.

Yacht's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Stella	Col H W Boyd I M S
Chita	Mr E Comber
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Nanta	Mr G T W Olver
Mannikin	Officers, R A

Course No 5 viz. from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, South Karanja Buoy and back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 88 miles.

Yachts (class B) handicap race for Cup presented by the Governor of Bombay. Start at 4 15.

Tomtit	Mr H H Hopkins
Mannikin	Officers R A
Eileen	Mr C A R Crommelin
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne
Pixie	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse
Meg	Mr W Murray

Course No 2 viz. same as above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE BAYLEY COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD FOR ANNUAL COMPETITION.

Conditions.

To be shot for by teams of 10 from each of the Companies at Head-quarters on the range at Coorla—Distances, 200, 300, 600 yards. Number of shots, seven at each distance. Position, regulation. Targets and scoring, regulation. Sighting shots, one at each distance. Ammunition, Government. Minimum pull-off, 6 lbs.

The following is the result for 1899 and 1900:—

	Score 200 yds	Score 300 yds	Score 600 yds	Grand Total
B COMPANY.				
Cr Sergt E W Thomas	22	24	17	63
Sergt A A Irvine	21	17	21	62
Sergt F H English	20	21	16	59
Vol W Haller	18	20	19	57
Lieut A R Sharp	21	18	15	54
Vol V Gibbons	20	19	12	51
Corpl M Veevers	17	17	15	49
Vol E S Lynn	23	15	11	49
Major T M English	16	16	15	47
Vol T Race	18	15	13	46
Total	196	184	157	537
A COMPANY.				
Sergt P J Boylette	19	21	22	62
Vol G Clark	20	20	22	62
Vol H Williams	23	15	21	59
Capt D J Sharp	21	19	19	59
Vol R H Selkirk	23	22	24	59
Vol F Gidney	19	18	19	56
Vol H Fitzpatric	21	20	12	53
Cr Sergt J E Kees	19	20	9	48
Vol J H Miller	19	17	10	46
Vol C Ives	17	13	2	32
Total	201	185	150	536
F COMPANY.				
Corpl H Row	20	21	23	64
Cr Sergt J W Seager	19	17	25	61
Lce Corpl H E Miller	12	26	22	60
Vol R Rean	20	19	20	59
Sergt E Chitts	21	15	19	59
Vol C Harris	22	14	13	50
Vol H L Gomes	18	13	12	43
Sergt S Simpson	16	15	11	42
Vol E C S Streley	22	12	7	41
Vol W D Slaney	11	16	10	40
Total	1 8	168	163	519
D COMPANY.				
Vol H Nicholls	23	18	22	63
Vol H Netscher	22	16	17	55
Sergt J A Mackinnon	18	19	17	54
Vol J Davies	15	18	19	51
Cr Sergt H Black	22	13	16	51
Sergt H Cassells	17	19	15	51
Lce Corpl R J Byrne	17	21	11	49
Vol J Pacheco	18	8	21	47
Vol R D Carson	16	15	15	46
Vol R Lowe	19	7	19	45
Total	1 7	164	172	513

The Shield was won as follows:—

	Points
In 1880-81 by D Company with	581
In 1881-82 by B do	588
In 1882-83 by B do	525
In 1883-84 by C do	597
In 1884-85 by B do	614
In 1885-86 by D do	613
In 1886-87 by D do	6 4
In 1887-88 by D do	612
In 1888-89 by D do	634
In 1889-90 by D do	621
In 1890-91 by D do	634
In 1891-92 by B do	620
In 1892-93 by A do	637
In 1893-94 by A do	552
In 1894-95 by A do	537
In 1895-96 by D do	548
In 1896-97 by D do	530
In 1898-99 by D do	547

* Owing to the Ranges being under repair, the Shield was not fired for during the Season 1897-98.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

MR. RHODES AT KIMBERLEY.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

IT has been strange to read of Cecil Rhodes as the centre of social gaiety in Kimberley. In the days before the war (says a writer in the "Outlook") when I saw much of him, he never seemed to give a thought to such things—a simpler, quieter, and on the surface more monotonous existence than his could not easily be imagined. Every morning as regularly as clockwork he was up with the sun, and out far into the country, alone or accompanied by Captain Tyson—genial "Tim" Tyson, the secretary of the Kimberley Club. He used to ride a huge white horse, and sat it in the laziest, loosest fashion imaginable, his big cumbersome form, as a waggish friend often said, "more resembling a sack of mealies than anything else." We frequently met him out at Spytfontein. Truter (then the magistrate in Kimberley) and I were wont to sally forth in the early morning clad in thick woollen sweaters and walk for miles over the veldt by way of exercise. Truter, a finished athlete, always got the best of me in walking or running. When we met Rhodes we used to pull up, if only to pass the time of day. He was always vastly amused at my breathless state, and I can see him now as he reined in his great lumbering mount, his huge broad shoulders shaking with laughter as I puffed and panted, rather glad of the rest. He was ever averse to new clothes, and, indeed, during the time of which I speak, I can hardly recall him but in the one old grey suit and a well-worn slouch felt hat. But in spite of his most careless—one might say slovenly—attire, there was about him a dignity, a sense of command in his very presence of which those about him were always conscious.

AN ARMY OF FOLLOWERS.

After his morning ride he would tub, breakfast at the club, and then to work at De Beers. As his cart was seen to drive through the diamond market a perfect army of people would follow to invade him at the offices, most of these of the parasite order though indeed everyone seemed to have some business with Rhodes. He flatly refused to see people, and at times actually hid himself in the offices. During the day, he was seldom seen about—never lunched or dined casually at hotels and restaurants as did most of us. When not at meals, which he took at the club or at Dr. Jameson's opposite where he stayed he could be found at the De Beers mine or compound. His companions were generally the directors of the De Beers. Dances or dinners he rarely attended, except they were given in honour of a guest, as when Lord Randolph Churchill stayed with him in 1892. My house was next to the club, my bedroom window leading directly on to the stoep of the dining-room. Often in the evening I have glanced across at the representative crowd which always sat at Rhodes' table. He generally out-stayed them all. Hour after hour would pass, and still he sat on. The waiters, tired after their day's hard work, would disappear one by one, but still he remained, every table empty around. To those hours of deep thought who knows how much the empire owes of the map of Africa?

THE MAP OF AFRICA.

As far back as 1884 Mr. Rhodes used to come down to Barkly West (on the Vaal, twenty-five miles north-west of Kimberley) to address his constituents. At this time he always carried about with him a map of South Africa. How often that map came out of his pocket in the evening after dinner! Spreading it on the table, he would study it attentively, point out north and casually mention that his plan was to see all those great tracts one colour (the British possessions were pink). How much he has already changed has since become history. From Barkly West he frequently went down the river to Windsorton and Klipdam—river diggings. He was much beloved all along the river and districts, as proved by the fact that at every general election he was always returned by an overwhelming majority of votes. Yet is amalgamation scheme was entirely to the disadvantage of these individual river-diggers, for by his schemes Mr. Rhodes could absolutely command the diamond market.

THE FRENCH WORKMAN.

WRITING of "The Paris of the Faubourgs" in the March "Century," Richard Whiteing, says of French workman: He is the creature of the street for the sense of the joy of life, and the creature of the home and the work-shop for the sense of the hardship, and sometimes of the sorrow. Fashioned as he is in this way, two outside forces contend for the possession of him. The question of questions is, Will he take his guidance from the recognized agencies within the law, or from the agencies of revolt? The state, and also, as we have seen, the church, offer him all sorts of bribes and bonuses to consent to work in their way. They recognize his trade and self-help societies. They try to get him to the altar as a devotee, and to the urn as a voter. But he has heard of Utopias, and he longs to have one more struggle for absolute perfection at short notice, though he may have to lay down his life in the attempt. The key to modern French history is to be found here. Every political movement has to be a compromise between the aspirations of the Faubourg and the world as it wags. The French workman has been bred in the belief in revolution as a recognized agency of progress, and by instinct and habit he loathes second-best. The old order offers him the churches, the thrift and benefit societies, co-operation, insurance against accidents, education, technical and other—the old political economy, in a word, and the paternal state. The new whispers socialism, the Commune, anarchy sometimes, and with these the barricade.

RUSSIAN EXPANSION.

40,000 TROOPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

THE "Daily News" correspondent at Odessa wires:—The number of troops to be dispatched hence to the Far East during the current year is upwards of forty thousand. It is semi-officially stated that the concession for the extension of the Tiflis-Kars Railway to Erzeroum has already been granted by the Sultan. The new line is to be completed within three years. One of the minor conditions made by the Porte is that all the Russian officials and workmen engaged in the construction of the permanent way shall wear the fez. This is understood to be a necessary and prudent concession to the national prejudices of the Turks in Eastern Asia Minor, who will probably be assured that it is the Sultan who is constructing the new railway. Otherwise the unruly Kurds might become obstructive and create serious difficulties.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Belgaum and Goa, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are nearly uniform.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is above the normal almost everywhere except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Gujarat, where it is in considerable defect, and the minimum is from 4° to 7° in excess in Sind, Rajputana and Berar, and at Jhansi, Deesa, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Sholapur, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Cuddapah and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in Sind, Rajputana, North-West Provinces, Gujarat, and at Delhi, Neemuch, Saugor, Khandwa, Nagpur, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather continues fine with passing clouds over almost the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 23.

Friday: Pressure has risen slightly to briskly over the head of the Bay and adjoing districts, and over southern half of the Peninsula. It has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. A shallow low pressure area lies along the North-East Himalayas. Thunderstorms have given light showers in Assam, East Bengal and Upper Burma. Mymening and Silchar have received half an inch of rain. Temperature is in consequence in considerable to large defect in this area. It is in slight defect in the Punjab; Normal in Bengal, Orissa, Behar, North-Western Provinces and West Coast and in slight to considerable excess elsewhere. The excess is from 3 to 4 degrees in Berar, Central Provinces, Madras, Deccan, and South India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·861
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	85·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·3
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	213

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 22.

10 p.m.	77·1

FRIDAY.—MARCH 23.

6 a.m.	74·5
10 a.m.	80·1
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·6

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 20th March, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 17th March, 1900	18,457,700*
3 Amount remitted in excess of the Budget Estimate	1,457,700

* Includes £1,500,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns—449, 182, 322 and 450.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns—449, 261 and 20.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45. a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 187, 559 and 324.
11 a.m.—Choral, Mattins and Sermon by the Rev. Father Nicholson, S.S.J.E. (Parade Service)—Hymns–112, 373 and 545. Funeral March (Beethoven).
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 93, 119, and 233.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service. Paraphrase 35, tune 76; Hymns 170 227 and 149.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 63, tune 37.—Hymns 35 and 41 2nd tune, and 106, and 289 2nd tune.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher M. W. Lake.
6 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service. Preacher Rev. W Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. M. F. Anderson.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by the Pastor Rev. L. F. Linzell.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 409, 320 and 238.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 450, 261 and 365.
The offertories as usual. From the Evening offertory a donation will be made to the local Branch of the S. P. C. K.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.
4-30 p.m. Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.
Morning offertory will be given to the C M S Girls, Boarding school, Bombay.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, collection for the Free Church Mission—Hymns 2, 429 and 617—Psalm 118 2nd Version, Tune St. John.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

8 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Litany of Penitence.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist. Preacher Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 112, 320 and 172.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 269, 261 and 437.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain W Gray, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,523 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Graham, 1,857 tons, Captain D Alexander, will sail to-day for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Company's s s Muke Maru, 2,080 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 17th February, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, Mr C F Davis and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the N Y Kaisha.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Melpomene		Denison			Royal Navy
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Gray			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Howlden			M M & Co
Chulmleigh	2575	Robson			Corry Brothers
Goa	1217	Gimblett			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1998	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Fultala	2690	Cove			Transport
Alboin	619	Ritchie			R S & Co
Orissa	3525	Stebbing			M M & Co
Pemba	993	Martyr			M M & Co
Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	14-1	P & O S N Co
Muke Maru	2280	Kawamuro			N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Graham	1857	Alexander	Vijagapatam	24-3	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Davison	Jedda	24-3	B & P S N Co
F	Johannesberger	1874	Moller	Hamburg		Glade & Co
K	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Mangalore	26-3	Shepd & Co
M	Purnea Transport		Pearson	London	24 3	M M & Co
N	Orissa	3523	Stebbin		24 3	M M & Co
P	Muttra Transport	2935	Macintyre	Durban	27-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	23-3	Shepd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fakeer	Karachi	24-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	R Rubattino	3348	Costa	Genoa	29-3	F Baldovino
2	Britannia	1959	Turner	Marseilles	31-3	W & A G & Co
4	Silesia	3340	Verona	Kobe	25-3	A L S N Co
5	Cnusan	2852	Denny	China	28-3	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3048	Wheler	London	24-3	Do
12	Okara	5291	Fry	Rangoon	21-3	M M & Co
16	Bormida	1490	Sartorio	China	21-3	F Baldovino

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kola	498	Robertson	Karachi	24-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Uriana ... 5253 tons gross ... B I S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Yokohama, Feb 17.
	R I M S Canning	Piffard	Karachi, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Clematis s	Bolman	Colombo.
	Orissa s	Stebbing	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Graham, Alexander, for Vizagapatam.
" Oolobaria, Gray, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Imani, for Marseilles and Antwerp.
" Muke Maru, for China and Japan.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

1. There will be class firing at Coorla on the 25th, 26th, 27th 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5 30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Members are requested to Fire their class on one of the above dates as the season closes on the 31st inst.

2. The collective firing competition for the Hon Col's prize will take place at Coorla to-day (Saturday). Ranges between 400 and 200 yards. Terms of the Competition can be obtained by Nos I on application to Head-quarters and will be posted up at the Club.

Dress:—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn. Carbines sights must be used as for class firing.

3. Match XI of the Association at Skittle Targets at an unknown Range will be fired this afternoon. Entrance 8 annas. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place to-day (Saturday) the 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress—Review Order, Khaki.

(2) Every member who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this Parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this Parade.

(6) Ammunition or black boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-protectors in their Pouches to this parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows:—
Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.
St Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned N C Officer and Volunteers:—No. 799 Orderly Room Sergt V Taborda, No 4689 Vol S R Slipper D Company, No 2855 Corpl G F Land and No 4227 Cyclist C W Lauder F Company and No 4709 Vol W Moore F Company from this date to 31st March, 1900.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & CO.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERARD,
Grands and Uprights.

BLUTHNER,
Grands and Uprights.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
Grands, Squares, and Uprights

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"

Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

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Price list of scientific instruments Free on Application.

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

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GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO,

145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

GREAT FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.

CHUBB PATENT SAFE

preserves its contents

ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,

For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,

J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,

Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to

EDALJEE PESTONJEE,

Bombay Agent,

7, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage. &c.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..........£102 1-4—1-4
3 per cent. Rentes..........£101 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...£110 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.£63 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London.......... 27 5-8—1-16
" New York .... 60 1-8 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris ..25'22 plus 1
" New York ... 4'85 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England......4 per cent. "
" Short London Bills...3 3-4 " "
" Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 " "

The Bank of England's reserve is 45 per cent. of its liabilities.

COUNCIL BILLS.—Extra allotments—
Rs. 40,000 to Calcutta .... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Rs. 10,000 to Madras.......... 1s. 4 1-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—
Rs. 4,50,000 to Calcutta .... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Rs. 1,00,000 to Madras .... 1s. 4 1-8d.

SHIPMENTS OF BULLION—
Silver to Bombay £1,90,000
Gold to Bombay £20,000
Silver to Hongkong £22,000

EXCHANGE.—With the market closed on Saturday and Wednesday on account of Native holidays, business has been restricted, and with the news of the New Budget and a weak allotment of Councils, rates have dropped a full 1-16th since our last report, while the amount of business has been more restricted than ever 3 month's sight bills have been sold for this mail at 1-4 7-32 and May at 1-4 3-16, but sellers are by no means eager to sell with the few bills making, excepting at a reduction of 1-32nd ready and forward, but whether they will succeed in doing so remains in doubt, especially as extra allotments of Council Bills went yesterday at 1-4 1-16, and Telegraphic Transfers some at 1-4 3-32, and others at 1-4 1-8.

The following are the closing rates:—

Bank Telegraphic.......... 1s. 3d 31-32.
Bank Demand.......... 1s. 4d
3 Months' Sight Credits.......1s. 4d 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs.......170 3-4.
Shanghai 30 days' sight 195
Hongkong " 143 1-4
Japan " 148 1-2
" 60 " 147 3-4

EXCHANGE.—The news telegraphed out yesterday that the Agra Bank was voluntarily going into liquidation, will have been received throughout the whole of this country with unfeigned regret, the Bank's name being so well known and held in much esteem for well over 40 years. Coincident with the above, several important moves have been, or are about to be made amongst the Indian Exchange Banks, notably, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China are immediately opening a branch in Madras, where they are likely to become keen competitors with the National and Mercantile Banks. The National Bank of India opens a branch at Lahore, while the Mercantile Bank of India has already opened up at Karachi, all of which with the exceptionally good management they have not only in India, but also at Home should do well in normal seasons.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—The closing price when we last wrote was Rs. 95-12 for the comming settlement, but in the interval and in sympathy with Calcutta, rates drooped until Wednesday when, on receipt of the Budget and the announcement of a new Rupee Loan for 3 crores, the rate fell for a short time to Rs. 95 on opening on Thursday morning rates were firmer, and we have since steadied up to Rs. 95-10 at which we close.

MONEY—Is only in fair request though 5 per cent. per annum could still be obtained for deposits of one or two months.

The rates of interest with the three Presidency Banks have been reduced by 1 per cent. and stand now at

Bank of Bengal .... 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay .... 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras.......... 8 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—There has been more movement in these than for sometime past, and on the week considerable improvement has taken place in most Spinning and Weaving Shares.

Bank of Bombay are in good demand at Rs. 1,240.

The following will show the fluctuations:—

	Rs.	down	Rs.
Currimbhoy S. and N. Co.	650	"	5
David	330	"	5
Howard and Bulloughs	520	up	10
James Greaves	465	"	5
Jewraj Balloo	400	"	25
Manockji Petit	1635	"	5
Morarji Goculdas	1400	"	15
Queen Mills	550	"	15
Ripon Mills	700	"	35
Sholapore Mills	1800	"	75
Swadeshi Mills (4000 shares)	535	"	5
Standard Mills	195	down	17 1-2
Mofussil Press Co.	350	up	5
New Indian	132 1-2	"	2 1-2

WHEAT.—For export there is nothing, while for local consumption very little. Arrivals for the week 19,797

GINGELLY SEED.—Throughout the week the market has ruled very quiet, with only a very small demand for Yellow Hinghunghat; all the same, holders are very stiff in their rates.

Yellow Hinghunghat ...Rs. 48 0 per candy.
Red Muggee .... " 44 0 "
Black Kutnee .... " 40 8 "
Arrivals for the week 9,634 cwts.

CASTORSEED.—Since last writing a small business has been done on last week's rates, but as we close the market is easier at Rs. 37-12-0 ready, and April-May at Rs. 38-12-0. Arrivals for the week 989 cwts.

RAPESEED.—The market for all descriptions has been very active throughout the week at constantly advancing prices, especially for new crop contracts. Business has been done for April-May delivery in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-15 per cwt. Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-7 per cwt. and there are still buyers at these rates, but as sellers. Arrivals for the week 6673 cwts.

LINSEED has been in fair demand and closes firm at Rs. 8-12-6 ready Rs. 8-12-0 April-May, arrivals for the week 8,987 cwts.

SEEDS.—London quotes—Yellow Guzerat Rape, at 44 1-4s.; March-April, Antwerp, business done, stong. Yellow Cawnpore Rape, at 44 1-4s. April-May, Dunkirk, sellers strong. Brown Rape, at 41 1-4s. April-May, Antwerp, business done, strong.

FREIGHTS.—With no fixtures to report during the week the market has been very quiet and rates have given way 1s. per ton since our last report, and the tendency appears to be towards lower rates still.

The demand for steamers from the Rice Ports to Bombay continues good and during the week three steamers, have been taken up. The "Brighton at Rs. 11-8; Gleuturret at Rs. 11; and the Mogul also at Rs. 11; the last named being fixed in Calcutta.

COALS.—The market for ready and near delivery is as strong as ever, but with supplies exhausted for some considerable time to come, very little business has been practicable. A line of Seebhpore some 2,500 tons, for April was done at Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 15-12 and Jardines for March-April at Rs. 15-8-0.

In the absence of ready steamer coal, sales were made Ex-Bunder at rates ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 18 per ton.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside:—

		Rs.
Singareni		14
Desnargar	Bengal	17
Muir's Navigation	"	15
Jardines	"	15 1-2
Seebpore	"	15 1-2

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Nothing whatever doing and prices quite unchanged Rs. 66-8-0 and Rs. 49-14-0 respectively bazaar terms.

COTTON.—The Market has been more or less unsettled all week owing to the "Sutta" Settlements, and prices for all descriptions have given way in sympathy with the downward tendency of the Sutta Market and in consequence of the small demand from both Exporters and Mill Agents. Merchants have been too much engaged in sampling and arbitrating the large tenders of Broach and Bengals that have been made against contracts falling due on 25th instant, to pay much attention to other growths.

The Sutta rates have fluctuated considerably, and at one time as low as Rs. 231 was reported as having been done for Good Broach, or Rs. 67 per candy lower than the quotation of only a few weeks ago.

Bengals have not fallen in the same proportion, and Settlements have taken place at Rs. 232 to Rs. 235, but rates are so irregular, they vary almost hourly, that it is quite impossible to give reliable quotations.

The demand from Japan and shippers has fallen off considerably, and though some of the local mill agents buy a little cotton each day, the enquiry is very small and the daily sales are consequently on a small scale.

Cotton—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 17,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 15-32d. to 3-32d. Arrivals closed firm. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 7-16d.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports ....11,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain..... 5,000 "
" to Continent..........13,000 "
Mid. Uplands .... 9 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June ...... 9'53 plus 19
Do do September... 8'44 plus 7

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	239—4	7-8
Do. Fully Good	"	234—4	25-32
Do. Good	"	228—4	21-32
Bolatee, Fine	"	240—4	7-8
Do. Fully Good	"	236—4	13-16
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	238—4	27-32
Bhownugur Good	"	242—4	15-16
Bhownugger Good, May 1900	"	252—5	1-8
S. G. Dharwar, Good, 15 25 May	"	260—5	9-32
Westerns, Do	"	242—4	31-32
Broach, Good	"	235—4	25-32

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898. Bales
For the week	24,193	83,499	53,963
From 1st Jan. to 22nd March	374,583	949,411	585,039
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	308	15,250	17,910
From 1st Jan. to 22nd March	29,093	190,812	97,493
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	200	17,055	21,184
From 1st Jan. to 22nd March	125,275	142,249	109,907

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	19,737	140,314	128,654
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd March	278,566	781,205	524,969
Linseed for the week	8,987	92,898	92,330
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd March	50,354	642,895	500,966
Rapeseed for the week	6,673	30,541	36,299
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd March	38,387	243,380	141,689
Gingelly for the week	9,634	40,070	56,457
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd March	887,204	786,193	703,725

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	59,870	15,000
Do. from 1st January to 22nd March	4	413,551	58,352
Linseed for the week	6,026	56,826	47,405
Do. from 1st January to 22nd March	85,912	509,241	501,551
Rapeseed for the week	1,004	44,418	31,845
Do. from 1st January to 22nd March	238,577	332,820	233,969
Gingellyseed for the week	29,497	58,661	74,069
Do. from 1st January to 22nd March	879,232	716,714	607,193

PIECE GOODS.—Since the Holi holidays the market has been very quiet with only small deliveries made in the Bazaar. The demand from Calcutta has altogether ceased, owing, it is feared, to the very serious outbreak of plague over there, and the demand from our famine stricken districts is almost nil. Prices generally are much as they were last week, but in a quiet Market there are always some sellers willing to let go.

ARRIVAL. Business is at a complete standstill, prices on the Home-side being so very much above the level of rates ruling here.

GREY AND BLEACHED GOODS.—There is nothing special to say about either; light cloths continue to be most in favor.

IMPORTED YARNS.—Though the market is quiet prices are very steady as stocks are small.

PIECE GOODS.—Market Steady.

Current quotions of local made piece goods and yarns:—

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as. cents
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	6'75 to 7'25
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6'50 to 7'00
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6'50 to 7'00
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6'50 to 7'00
Domestics	15 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6'50 to 7'00
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6'50 to 7'00
Chudders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6'50 to 6'75
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6'50 to 6'75
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'50 to 6'75
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7'00 to 7'25
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6'75 to 7.00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7'00 to 7'50
Soosi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7'50 to 7'75
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8'00 to 9'00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6'50 to 6'75
Towels and Napkins (Different sizes)				7'00 to 7'50

YARN.—Market Steady.

Twist No.	Mule. As.		Per lb.
8s	1 1-1	to 4 3-4	"
10s	4 1-2	" 4 7-8	"
12s	5	" 5 5-8	"
16s	5 1-4	" 5 3-4	"
20s	5 8-4	" 6	"
24s	6 7-8	" 6 1-2	"
30s	6 1-2	" 7	"
40s	7 1-2	" 8	"
	8	" 9	"

Receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season.

Growths.	Yesterday.	Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week	January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish	607	174	1,194	49,822	222,505	93,647	289,966
Barsee and Nugur	839	240	646	22,804	62,409	33,074	71,273
Berar	..	---	1,568	62,835	311,738	114,680	505,222
Total Oomras	1,446	414	3,408	135461	626,652	241,401	866,461
Hinganghat	..	---	194	4,575	8,224	6,574	11,062
Dholera	1,294	370	1,284	17,618	113,326	47,294	152,028
Broach	69	20	617	17,442	45,291	39,813	47,674
Compta and Dharwar	362	103	4,052	16,248	18,052	29,368	29,444
Westerns	303	86	236	1,559	2,617	2,159	8,188
Bengals	3,287	939	12,745	148001	131,750	289,866	172,705
Sind	168	48	425	15,363	1,773	22,900	2,020
Persian	1,757	502	785	5,123	60	6,608	125
American	---	..	186	7,579	681	11,445	1,414
Egyptian	...	...	28	4,408	960	7,954	1,074
Other Sorts	65	18	232	1,205	5	2,400	8
Total	8,751	2,500	24,192	374,583	949,411	707,812	1292273

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay for the week.

	cwts.
Wheat	19,737
Linseed	8,987
Rapeseed	6,673
Gingellyseed	9,634
Poppyseed	337
Groundnuts	4,349
Castorseed	9,989
Rice	469,091

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February 1900, on 1645-86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	5,01,000	7,000	6,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	305	4	374
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	5,05,000	22,52,000	35,000	27,92,000
Total for 6 weeks	6,12,000	27,51,000	42,000	34,07,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,450	3,60,880	4,341	4,85,671
Per mile of Ry do.	72	216	2	290
Total to corresponding date do.	6,81,153	21,70,746	31,617	28,83,516

Increase for the week ....Rs. 1,29,329
Do. to date .... " 5,23,484

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

444-81—Nanu and H—Edgelow G and W—Jugmohundas Mungaldas vs F Y Smith and others—Little and Co, and Crawford B and Co.

Long Cause.

291-99—Little and Co—Doongersey Purshotum vs Premcore and others—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjope and others—K J Mantri, Chitnis M and M, and Payne, G S and Co.

519-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoarbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smitham B and Noble.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

489-96—Mathubhai J and M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

186-99—Bicknell M and M—Jamshedjee Framjee Kathake vs Nursoo Syboo—Payne G S and Co.

607-99—Dikshit and D—Mithabai vs Lowji Ladhia—Payne G S and Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4 INDIA AND THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—Bombay Light Horse—Re-Armament in India—Departure of R I M S Clive—Accidents at Kolar.
5-6 INDIAN TELEGRAMS.
7 The Victoria Swimming Bath—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—Bombay Educational Society's Schools.
8 The Viceroy's Tour in Assam—Prize-Distribution at Tardeo.
9 Anglo-Indian Association of Western India—Lady Northcote at the Foundling Home—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Reviews.
10 The Collision near Surat—Royal Asiatic Society—The Oriental Spinning Company's Mills—The Tapti Valley Railway.
11 The Porbandar Administration and the Prince Bhavsinhji—Indian Crop Prospects.
12 LEADING ARTICLES: The Indian Budget for 1900-1901—Mr. Finlay's Memorandum.
13 LEADING ARTICLE: Sir William Lockhart.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Sanitary Improvement of Bombay—An Impending Russian Consulate.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Marwar and other Rajput States—Niceties of International Law.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Secession to the Command in Chief—Light Horse vs. Mounted Infantry—Military Commands on the Frontier.
17 SPORTING NEWS, Byculla Club Gymkhana—Bombay Extra Races.
18 Bombay Jecal Club—Bombay Yacht Club Regatta—Military News—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
19 The City Mortality—Installation Ceremony—Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.
20 Bombay Relief Works—Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Famine Fancy Fete—British and Foreign Bible Society—The Falkland Road Murder Case.
21 Plague Riot in Bengal—Registration of British Ships in India—The Trouble with the Tibetans—Plague in Calcutta—Bombay Command Orders—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders.
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Reports, —Bombay Price Current—FREIGHTS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

CATANEO—In loving remembrance of MASIMA, who died at Bombay, on the 24th March, 1897, sincerely mourned by her sorrowing parents, sister, brothers, relatives and friends.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRADY—March 19, at Gadag, the wife of J C Brady, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—BLAIR—March 8, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, by the Rev E G Copleston, Charles C Wilson, Silverkandy, Kandapola, to Barbara Mary, only daughter of the late Andrew Blair, Esq., and Mrs Blair, Westerton, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh.

MABERT—GARLAH—March 5 at Jubbulpur, by the Rev. F H Cole, Chaplain, Christ Church, Alfred Terrance, eldest son of the late A Swanhill Mabert, of Mansaurie, and grandson of the late Capt John Staples, 7th Bengal Cavalry to Effie Adelaide, only daughter of the late T Garlah, A D S, Police, and Superintendent, State Police.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900.

YESTERDAY afternoon a telegram from Secunderabad stated that a wire received there announced the fall of Mafeking, and the death of Colonel Baden-Powell. There is nothing inherently improbable in this report, for Mafeking has been in great straits for some weeks past, through the failure of the food-supply and presumably also of ammunition. Moreover the activity of the besiegers has become more pronounced and they are continually drawing closer to the town. According to the latest accounts the trenches of the besiegers and the defenders were sufficiently near each other to permit of the free use of dynamite hand grenades by both alike. It could scarcely be expected that a contest carried on under such conditions would be prolonged for any length of time. A telegram just to hand states that on the 16th inst. Colonel Plumer's force was compelled to retire from Lobatsi thus further adjourning the hope of relief. But as there has been no confirmation so far of the rumour of the actual fall of the position it would be prudent to withhold credence until further information is forthcoming. Similar scepticism is permissible with regard to the reported dissensions between President Kruger and President Steyn. The allegation that the former has issued a proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State to the South African Republic, and that President Steyn has issued the counter-proclamation to the effect that the independence of the Free State is intact is inherently improbable. It is also in direct conflict with the telegram of the previous day, to the effect that by mutual agreement Kruger would become President of both Republics and Steyn Commander-in-Chief of their joint forces. The moment for entering into such an arrangement would be singularly inopportune; but it would be sanity itself compared with an arbitrary annexation of the lesser State to the Transvaal, which will now have to defend its own capital against the British, who can dispose of considerable forces to compel submission. Both stories are on the face of them improbable; quite as improbable as the rumoured peace negotiations at Bloemfontein subsequent to the rejection by Lord Salisbury of the overtures for peace and the declaration of President Kruger that the Republics would continue to fight to the end. We are now told that the reported submissions of the Free Staters must be received with caution. They have only given up weapons of little value.

"FROM Capetown to Ladysmith," published by William Blackwood and Sons—a volume appropriately bound in khaki drill—gives us the vivid impressions of George Warrington Steevens during the first two months of the war in South Africa. A man of many brilliant gifts, he died young, having in a few years made a name which placed him on the threshold of fame. Africa has long been the proverbial grave of reputations; in the last few months it has proved, in sad earnest, the grave of men, in the vigours of youth with high hopes and legitimate aspirations. Steevens landed at Capetown, on October 10, the day after the Boer Government handed the ultimatum to the British representative at Pretoria. The first thing that struck him was the marvellous purity and clearness of the South African air. He felt as if he had been all his life breathing mud, and looking out on the world through a fog, and had at last found air—ether. Capetown seemed to him to be a Western American town with a dash of Delhi. The broad streets, with high irregular houses, the electric tram-cars with their imported motor men were pure American. But Capetown itself does not bustle; it belongs to the South or the East. The people have learned to be polite, and the Dutch sounds like German, the pronunciation of which is left unfinished. They are not over industrious nor over lazy; neither very rich nor very poor; decently successful, and reasonably happy. Here at the very outset we make acquaintance with the author's crisp vivid telling style; a style peculiar to himself, and not free from mannerisms. One of these at times threatens to become monotonous, a trick of repetition, not unknown to that perfect master of style, Matthew Arnold—the repetition of word or phrase by which the reader is made to understand that he has there the very heart and kernel of the matter. Within certain limits this literary artifice has its uses and it is not forbidden by law, literary or other. But its too frequent presence carries with it the danger of wearying by damnable iteration. But these after all are the merest trifles, and in no way detract from the fresh vigour of his clear and trenchant style which never flags. He describes in a couple of suggestive pages a meeting of the Legislative Assembly in which the rumble of the coming war made itself heard in a debate carried on in outward calm, but with every feeling "strained tight to snapping." Sir Gordon Sprigg, ex-Premier, Mr. Schreiner, capable, both conversational and responsible in tone, but the latter "with a flavour of bitterness added to his reason." The matter under discussion was the commandeering of gold and the alleged sjambokking of the Johannesburg refugees. An honourable member rose and delivered himself for ten minutes of invective against all Boers and pro-Boers. Pulled up by cries of order in Dutch and English he appealed to the Speaker, who informed him that he had been out of order all the time he had been speaking. A Minister got up and retorted upon all Uitlanders and their friends; and so on for an hour. In the steamship companies office men were swarming to the counter six deep, unshaven working men, few and sullen miners from the Rand, where they had been earning good wages. These were men, though the writer did not know it, who were pelted with rotten eggs and worse filth, and reviled as cowards and runaways, because they would not remain to take part in the coming struggle. They went to South Africa to earn a hundred pounds with which to furnish a cottage and marry a girl. Their persecutors who remained, fled subsequently to Maritzburg and Durban where they made the life of the Colonists a burden to them until some thousands were drafted off as stretcher-bearers, or hospital attendants, or enlisted in one or other of the local corps.

"Capetown," says our author, "was one huge demonstration of the unemployed. In the hotels and streets wandered the pale, distracted employers. They hurried hither and thither and arrived nowhither; they let their cigars go out, left their glasses half full, cut off their talk in the middle of a word. They spoke now of intolerable grievances, and hoarded revenge, now of silent mines, resting machines, stolen gold. They held their houses in Johannesburg as gone beyond the reach of insurance. They hated Capetown they could not tear themselves away to England they dared not return to the Rand . . . None doubted—though many tried hard to doubt—that it was—war! They paused an instant before they said the word, and spoke it softly. It had come at last—the moment they worked and waited for—and they knew not whether to exult or to fear." A truly psychological study of the perplexity and despair of men who had petitioned that the iron dice of war should be cast, and found their prayer answered. The second chapter was written at Stormberg Junction, destined to become famous. When Steevens arrived, there were four hundred of the Berks, including a section of mounted infantry. Fity miles away on the Orange River were thousands of armed and mounted Boers. What would happen if they should move on Stormberg? A whisper at the tea-bar at the station and everyone knew there was war at last the very niggers on the dunghill knew it was war. Everyone had been predicting it; now it had come no one could believe it. A man broke off in a joke about killing Dutchmen and exclaimed "My God! My God! My God!!" Steevens had seen wars; "wars you could put your finger on. I have been accustomed to wars with head-quarters with a main body and a concerted plan; but this war in Cape Colony had neither. It could not have either." Scattered about in distant positions were 4100 infantry and 600 mounted; no guns, no cavalry. The Boer force available were 12,000 mounted infantry and 20 guns. But then there was our Army Corps, still in England, and if it were in Africa, it would be in a splendid position against the twelve thousand Boers. As it was the situation was decidedly dangerous.

This shrewd estimate of the peril in Cape Colony was not made by the light of subsequent events; it was written before a collision had taken place, and weeks before the reverses which cast such a gloom over England. It was written down and sent off, also it is as well to remember, before the deceptive successes at Dundee and Glencoe, and before the only tangible success of that early period of the war at Elandslaagte. Steevens was at that famous fight and sent home a pen picture of it which is a masterpiece of picturesque description: "Half the officers were down; the men puffed and skulked on. Another ridge—God! Would that cursed hill never end? It was strewn with bleeding and dead behind, it was edged with stinging fire before God! Would it never end? On, and get to the end of it! The merry bugles rang out like cock-crow on a fine morning. The pipes shrieked of blood and the lust of glorious death. Fix bayonets! Staff officers rushed shouting from the rear, imploring cajoling, cursing, slamming every man who could move into line. Line—but it was a line no longer. It was a surging wave of men—Devons and Gordons, Manchesters and Light Horse all mixed, inextricably; subalterns commanding regiments soldiers yelling advice, officers firing carbines, stumbling, leaping, killing, falling, all drunk with battle, shoving through hell to the throat of the enemy." The fight lasted half-an-hour—"half-an-hour crammed with the life of half a life-time"—but there were twelve hours' of march of reconnaissance, of waiting, of preparation before the attack. The first month of the siege of Ladysmith with its growing monotony and weariness, that made even the sinister scream of the Boer shells welcome as a change, is described by the same master hand. Then came typhoid, hopes of recovery, relapse, and an end to the legitimate aspirations of a capable and loveable man. Before he was smitten by the all-pervading malady, he seemed to have a premonition of fate. Describing the bombardment with melinite shells, he wrote:—"You come out of the dust and the stench of melinite, not knowing where you were, hardly knowing whether you were hit—only knowing that the next was rushing on its way. No eyes to see it, no tents to escape, no bulwark to protect, no army to avenge. You squint between iron forges." Again he wrote: "Beyond is the world—war and love. Clery marching on Colenso, and all that a man holds dear under the north star. . . To the world and yourself you are every bit as good as dead, except that dead men have no time to fill in." At the request of his widow Mr. Vernon Blackburn edited this his last work, and added a chapter of pious tribute to the memory of a loved and gifted friend.

THE position of the Bombay Cotton trade, serious as it was in October last when Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. proposed the short-time movement, now appears to be extremely critical. No fewer than twenty mills have been compelled to stop entirely, while the rest, with two or three exceptions, have been obliged to go on short time. Had the mills all been put on four days a week in October in accordance with the resolution of the Mill-owners' Association there is little doubt that the general position would be now better than it is. With the reduced demand for cotton, consequent upon the reduced consumption, prices would have gone down and, no doubt, there would have been a corresponding improvement in the yarn market. Had there been unanimity of action in the first place, it is probable that the great majority of the mills would have been able to continue working for the four days a week. As it is, of the number that have not yet found it absolutely necessary to stop altogether, some are working four days a week, or 48 hours, and others 32 hours a week. Further entire stoppages are expected at the beginning of April, while others are looked for in May, so that not more than twenty or thirty mills will be kept going, and those will probably work less than half time. There are in Bombay 2,400,000 spindles, and of these six lakhs are already idle, while by the first of April it is anticipated that almost as many again will be stopped. One of the chief factors in bringing about the present crisis in the trade, as pointed out in October, was the large stock of yarn on the China market. This is still heavy, the quantity of yarn there amounting to 180,000 bales, which represent a supply for four months' full consumption. In these circumstances the price of yarn on the China market remains at a figure which does not permit the Bombay mills to be worked without considerable loss. On the other hand the stocks being held at low prices the holders are able to sell at rates considerably under the present cost of production in Bombay. Although shipments to China from Bombay have been considerably reduced, no improvement in prices can take place until the present stocks are largely lessened. Therein, however, is the one crumb of comfort to be got from the present situation; for the compulsory stoppage of so many mills must affect the stock of yarn in China, and leave the market pretty clear for a fair start when the mills resume working. The price of cotton consequent on the restricted crop, and the overplus of yarn on hand are the main causes of the present condition of things; but it is pointed out that even had this season's cotton crop been a large one, and the mills continued working full time, although consumption might have kept pace with the production of yarn the heavy stock on hand would still have adversely influenced the industry for the next two or three years. Again, the effects of the famine have been seriously felt by the weaving mills, for the great masses of people who are suffering by the famine are the chief customers for locally manufactured cloth. When they have not the means to procure food they certainly have not the wherewithal to buy clothing, and the weaving mills have, as a result, heavy stocks of cloth on hand. The spinning mills also feel the pinch of the famine, for the hand loom weaver of the mofussil, having no demand for his goods, has not the means to purchase yarn. The factors which have brought about the present condition of things in the industry are, therefore, various, and among them the competition of Chinese and Japanese mills is not to be ignored. An attempt was made to induce the mill-owners in the Farther East to adopt short time, but that was not successful. Howbeit the owners of the Chinese mills have come to recognise that the horse can be over-driven. They have found that to work twenty-four hours a day is far too costly a business, and have reduced the running of their machinery to twelve hours per day. What is wanted now is that Japan should follow the example of her neighbour.

THE municipal health returns this week show a decrease of thirty-five in the total mortality. It is not great, but it is something to be thankful for when we remember that the death-rate from plague has hitherto reached its maximum in March. But this year the fall has already commenced. The reported plague deaths are 56 in excess of last week, it is true, but this may be due to an abnormal wave of veracity, for it is beyond all doubt that concealment of cases is very largely resorted to. What this should be it is not easy to determine, for it is well known that plague rules are just now being administered with remarkable leniency, if indeed they can be said to be carried out at all. They are certainly not being enforced. If a man will take his family and himself to a segregation camp or send a sick member of it to hospital he may, and the divisional plague officer expresses his gratitude to the man for doing so. He is vested with powers to remove the patient to hospital, to carry off his contacts to camp, and to thoroughly disinfect premises where cases have occurred, but those compulsory powers are never by any chance put into force, and last week out of 946 new cases shown to have broken out in Bombay, only 317 were admitted to hospital. That the true cause of death is frequently concealed may be gathered even from a cursory glance at the return. In normal years 140 deaths occur each week from ague, we are now asked to believe that 250 died from that cause last week. Of phthisis the quinquennial weekly average is 115, yet in the past seven days 214 are set down. Instead of 169 under the head of deaths from affections of the respiratory system, we find 377. From diarrhœa we are told 180 died compared with an average of 38; 78 of dysentery instead of 32, and 184 of old age and debility instead of 60. Smallpox is admittedly raging, and we are prepared to believe that the total of fatal cases was 163. The report on plague operations does not go very minutely into details, but it calculated that the number of departures exceeded that of arrivals by 6,267, temporarily reducing the population of the city to 697,000, which, if correct, would discount the apparent improvement in the public health. We look in vain for any account of the preventive work performed, either in the matter of house-inspection or disinfection. Upper Colaba, South Fort and Chaupati were the only localities of the island free of plague during the past week, those which suffered most being Byculla, Kamatipura, Parel, Sion and Worli.

THE announcement that at the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Agra Bank it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation has given rise to an impression which it is desirable to correct. The Bank will pay depositors and all other creditors in full without difficulty. The Bank has not closed; business will continue as usual, pending the special meeting to be held a month later to ratify or modify the resolution passed by the shareholders present at the meeting held on the 21st instant. When liabilities are met in full, the assets remaining will be amply sufficient to give back to the shareholders more than the present market value of their shares—£3 10s. each. The par value of £6 might even be expected were it not for the expense connected with liquidation. There seems good reason to anticipate a distribution of £5 per share to the stock-holders. The slackness of the foreign export trade of India owing to the famine, has been the proximate cause of the failure to pay a dividend and the consequent decision to wind up the affairs of the Bank.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to submit proposals for the complete filtration of the Tulsi water.

MAJOR C. P. TRISCOTT, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay, has been transferred as A. A. G., Sirhind District, and proceeds to join his appointment on Sunday. Lieut.-Col. Riddell, Bedfordshire Regiment, replaces him at Bombay. He has already arrived and will take over his new duties from Monday next.

THE transport Purnea, conveying the balance of invalids, at Deolali, now sails on the 3rd April instead of on 31st March as previously arranged.

GENERAL HOBDAY, Commissary-General-in-Chief, is making the following tour: Umballa, 24th to 26th; Chaman 29th to 30th; Quetta, 31st to April 4th; Rawalpindi April 7th to 10th; arriving in Simla on the 12th.

MR. CLIVE CUTHBERTSON, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, has retired owing to ill-health after 10 years' service, and has been appointed one of Lord Salisbury's Private Secretaries.

ANOTHER village, Chak Husain, in the Jullundur district, has been seized with plague. The village has a population of 413, and is in the immediate propinquity of other infected villages. It is now infected for the first time. Two villages, Gurupur and Jhandaji were declared free on the 16th instant.

THE following telegram from South Australia has been received by the Viceroy: "South Australia rejoices in the splendid Indian loyalty. The "Register" and "Advertiser" newspapers will forward our subscriptions to the Famine Fund." The reference in the telegram is to the loyal spirit of India regarding the Boer war, which has evidently made a deep impression in Australia.

MR. F. F. HANDLEY, District Judge, 24 Pergunnahs, has applied for leave to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

THE Maharaja of Soubursa has offered a sum of Rs. 4,000 for the purchase of tabacco and cigars for the troops in South Africa.

COLONEL BARROW, Commanding the Kohat Kurram Force, goes to Naini Tal as Deputy Adjutant-General, vice Colonel Young.

THE Mayor of Melbourne has decided not to adopt the suggestion to establish a Local Famine Fund, owing to the heavy calls upon the public respecting the war.

CAPTAIN TOD, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted to proceed to Russia for the usual course of study, provided he passes the preliminary examination in Russia in April.

THE numbers on Famine Relief in Madras rose slightly last week from 6,305 to 6,907. Test works have now been opened in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah.

A NOTIFICATION is under issue prohibiting persons travelling from or by way of the Nawashahr tahsil in the Jullundur district, to the Manimazra Fair in the Kharar tahsil in the Umballa district, at the time of the Mansidevi festival.

A RECONNAISSANCE was made on the 17th instant from Datta Khel to Maizar in the Tochi Valley. The force was accompanied by Mr. Donald, Political Officer, and at his request 52 prisoners were secured at Maizar and escorted back to Datta Khel.

IT has now, we understand, been definitely settled that Mr. J. Pratt will succeed Sir William Macpherson, and Mr. Cecil Brett will succeed Mr. Justice Wilkins in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Brett will return from furlough about the middle of next month.

THE Bengal Government are making more strenuous efforts than ever to arrest the course of plague in Calcutta and Behar, but with only slight success. It is hoped that the hot weather may cause the disease to become less virulent, and cases in which patients have recovered are now more frequent in Calcutta.

THE village of Jhandali, in the Jullundar district, five miles from the town of Phagwana in the Kapurthala State, has also become infected with plague. Although villages are being added somewhat rapidly to the infected list, others are going off it, and the increasing heat should, in the course of the next month or so, cause the usual hot weather abatement of the pestilence.

THE Government of India has appointed Professor J. B. Farmer, Professor of Botany at the Royal College of Science at South Kensington, as Assistant to Dr. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products. Mr. Farmer is 34 years of age and is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He has been appointed in view of the great increase in work entailed upon Dr. Watt by the growth of the department under his charge, and will probably succeed to the Reportership upon the retirement of Dr. Watt some six years hence. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of Sir William Dyer, Director at Kew.

REGARDING the recent news from Upper Burma there is reason to believe that the Chinese on the Sadon frontier are a good deal excited on account of the punishment inflicted a short time ago on the bands which tried to intercept Mr. Hertz's party. They possibly fear an aggressive movement on the part of the British Government, and there is some danger that Chinese irregulars may cross the border and do some mischief. The Chinese authorities profess perfect friendliness and state that the troops will not be allowed to do any harm. There is no well defined frontier line where Mr. Hertz's party was attacked, and it is just possible that the local people may have thought our men were in their territory. The Chinese in that part of the frontier are under little control, and such danger as there is lies in their lawlessness.

AMONG those visitors to the Zoological Gardens is an interesting and singular-looking specimen of the bird known as the Darter or sometimes as the snake-bird. Both names are explained by its long neck, and the latter name by its correspondingly small and a wicked-looking head. It suggests—and in this case, quite unusually the looks are to be relied upon a—slender and delicately-formed Cormorant. The Darter in fact is a near ally of that common English sea-side bird. To be appreciated it should be visited at feeding time. The agility with which it pursues a small fish is striking, and the way in which it captures and disposes of the fish is not common in the bird world. With the long and sharply-pointed bill the fish is transfixed, and then thrown up into the air and neatly caught in the open mouth.

ON the 1st April, when the new grading of officers of the Commissariat Transport Department comes into force, writes a contemporary, a number of subaltern officers will suddenly find themselves considerably better off than they were. They will receive the promotion which would not have been theirs for some time longer under the old system. As against this, however, there are other officers who have been many years in the Department who, if they elect to come under the new rules, will have to revert to lower grades than those they are now in and be content to draw less pay than they are now receiving. Curiously enough the new rules will chiefly affect those whose merits or luck have obtained for them rapid promotion. Under the new rules promotion goes by length of service. The first three steps can only be covered after 12 years' service—four in each; and after that it will take five years for each higher step, so that some A. C.-Generals of the 2nd grade who have not got the requisite length of service will have to revert to 3rd grade.

THE example of Germany, "flourishing and prosperous Germany, guided by an Emperor conscious of historic verity and resolved to make his country a great maritime Power," has stirred the enthusiasm of Lieutenant Maurice Loir, who writes in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" under the name of Marc Landry. He sees the expanding fleet, the commercial navy growing, the shipyards busy, the colonial dominion expanding; and he attributes the principal merit in the new state of things to the present Emperor of Germany, who has proclaimed the watchword "Our future is on the sea." Germany has shown docility in listening to the inspiring voice of her ruler, has grasped the essentials of her duty, the conditions of her future and what is her greatness, and has marched without hesitation upon the road indicated with patient obstinacy and the "vis durans" of Tacitus, which is the single condition of success. It appears to Lieutenant Loir that France—if she had a good heart and good rulers, if she were forethoughtful and possessed with noble ambitions—could rival in the sphere of naval expansion the fortunate subjects of William II. He does not indicate England as the example because her present sea supremacy is the outcome of two centuries of naval activity; but he holds up Germany, which is a continental Power like France, in some position of disadvantage, and with a shorter coast-line, as an illustration of the things that are essential for France, and he concludes by citing the words of Count von Bulow, who said lately, "In the twentieth century the Powers which are not strong at sea will fall into the background like the inferior actors in a drama."

THE extent of the rain which fell in Lahore early on Tuesday morning is not yet known, says the Lahore paper. Here it was only slight, but even so, if well distributed over the Punjab, it will have done great good, especially to dry land crops. The reports to hand up to the 14th instant show that the demand of rain throughout the Province was growing more and more urgent. The unirrigated crops generally are deteriorating through the drought, and the same cause perpetuates the fodder famine in all districts. Sowing of sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and except spring crops is proceeding, and ploughings for the autumn crops have begun in Umballa and Lahore. Prices in most districts are falling. The situation in the rest of India is not appreciably changed from last week. While the out-look generally is favourable in the North-West Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma, the rest of India is more or less still subject to famine conditions. The water scarcity is increasing in Madras, and prices are rising in Bombay the spring harvest on the whole has failed, and cattle continue to suffer through the scantiness of fodder. Similar conditions prevail in the Central Provinces, where an increase of 82,000 has occurred in the number of relief workers; while the spring harvest has proved very poor throughout Rajputana and in Hyderabad.

THREE cruel murders, committed by one man, are reported from a village (Vetagarenpudur) in the Pollachi Taluq of Coimbatore. Two Chottiars and a Brahmin Vakil, named Ramasawmy Iyer, went to the village to distrain the property of a Vellal. For this purpose, they had to go to the Vellala's fields to examine and to value the crops. While there, there seems to have been some hot discussion between the Vellal and his creditors, with the result that the Vellal stabbed one of the Chettiars, then went for the other, and after having despatched him, ran after the Vakil, and seems to have killed him also. Then the murderer cooly walked up to the cutcherry and handed himself up to the authorities at Pollachi. It is a matter for surprise that a single man was allowed to kill three men one after the other, in broad daylight without any attempt at resistance on the part of the murdered victims or of the constable and moneagar and his clerk, all of whom are reported to have been there. Much sympathy is felt for the family of Ramasami Iyer, who was held in high repute by the people of Pollachi, among whom and for whom he worked as chairman of the Union for six years. The indignation against the murderer is intense.

AT the beginning of the Omdurman Campaign (writes a correspondent) General Kitchener sent to the home authorities for some special kind of breaching guns. The home authorities immediately suggested another kind, but the Sirdar replied, saying he preferred those he had suggested. Shortly afterwards, however, he was informed that the guns the War Office had preferred were being sent out to him, whereupon he despatched a polite message to the authorities saying, he thanked them, but they could keep their guns, as he could throw stones at the Dervishes himself. After that the guns he asked for were sent with as little delay as possible.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—My old friend Pierre Lavrof, the father of the Russian Nihilists, has just died at an advanced age in the Rue St. Jacques, where he had lived a life of ceaseless study for the last ten years. He was one of the dearest old men imaginable, and the Nihilism for which he had been sentenced to Siberia and deprived of his rank of colonel in the imperial Guard was about as advanced a political theory as Liberal Unionism in England. There was nothing military about Pierre Lavrof, and, in fact, when an officer in the army his functions had been chiefly limited to teaching mathematics to the military cadets. His white hair fell all round him on to his desk, and his head was generally hidden from view by piles of book and magazine, especially English Political reviews, to which he was a frequent contributor. Pierre Lavrof, in addition to being as blind as a bat, was almost stone deaf. This was the man to mention whose name sent a thrill of terror through the Winter Palace, and made the great White Czar tremble in his shoes. His manners were exquisitely bland; he spent all his money, except just the trifling sum he required for his very modest personal needs in charity and he was rich. He was incapable of hurting a fly. Why, then, was Lavrof a real Nihilist force, and why was the terror his name inspired at St. Petersburg not only genuine but justified. The reason was that Lavrof, who was pure theoretician, had by reason of his blameless life and absolute disinterestedness the dangerous power of inspiring men of action to deeds which he could never have performed himself, and might not even approve. Both the Swiss and French Governments expelled Lavrof, but though the French decree of expulsion against him was never revoked he was allowed to live quietly to the end of his days in the Gobelins quarter, where there is quite a little Russian colony, mostly of male and female students.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL FRENCH.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

General French has arrived at Thabanchu.

BOER RESISTANCE AT WARRENTON.

Further artillery firing took place across the river at Warrenton on the 21st and 22nd instant. Our scouts on approaching the river were met with a hot musketry fire and were unable to retire until darkness set in.

LENIENCY TO REBELS.

Strong protests are being made by the Cape loyalists against the leniency that is being shown to the rebels.

THE RISING IN GRIQUALAND.

The rising in Griqualand seems to be collapsing.

ARRIVAL OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The transport Lindula with the head-quarters and staff of Lumsden's Horse arrived at Capetown, yesterday, and they are expected to join Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein immediately.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

PLUMER RETIRES AFTER A SHARP ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A "Times" despatch from Buluwayo, dated the 19th inst., states that after a short artillery duel on the 16th inst., at a range of 2,000 yards Colonel Plumer retired from Lobatsi under cover of the darkness to Crocodile Pools.

ATTITUDE OF FREESTATERS SUSPICIOUS.

INFERIOR RIFLES SURRENDERED.

The "Times" correspondent at Springfontein telegraphs that the present submissive temper of the Freestaters must be accepted with caution. A large number of rifles that have been surrendered are of an inferior description.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO REPUBLICS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The "Times" in a telegram from Bloemfontein says President Kruger has issued a Proclamation annexing the Orange Free State, and that President Steyn has issued a counter-proclamation in which he declares the Orange Free State to be intact.

THE MAFEKING COLUMN.

The "Times," in a despatch from Kimberley, dated 22nd inst., says that the date of the departure of the Mafeking Column thence is still unfixed.

[By Lobabi, which is given as the scene of a sharp skirmish, Lobatsi is meant. It is a station about half-way between Gaberones and Mafeking. That spot was reported to have been reached on the 12th inst. and the relief of Mafeking was then said to be expected at any moment. A Malopo Boer message however stated that Colonel Plumer's column had returned to Gaberones.]

[A telegram in the Australian papers of March 8th says:—Mafeking reports that the besiegers are more active. The garrison are despondent about relief; but are determined. A strong force is marching from Kimberley to the relief of the garrison, who are reduced to horseflesh and weevily biscuits. President Steyn urges the storming of Mafeking so that the Boers may assist in defence elsewhere. The Pretoria fortifications are being rigorously strengthened. The Africander Bond propose sending a deputation to Canada and Australia to further the feeling in favour of the Republics' independence after annexation.]

SIR A. MILNER'S MOVEMENTS.

Sir A. Milner has arrived at Colesberg and proceeded to Stormberg.

LATER.

Sir A. Milner, on his arrival at Colesberg yesterday morning, came from the Northward.

THE RUMOURED NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Reuter learns that no negotiations between London and Pretoria, have taken place since Lord Salisbury's reply to President Kruger, and that the only correspondence that has taken place lately refers to the treatment of wounded prisoners.

The parleying at Bloemfontein is purely of a local character.

THE WOUNDED AT DUNDEE.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, said that Lord Roberts had been instructed to endeavour to secure the release on parole of the wounded at Dundee.

[These are the officers and men who were left behind in hospital at Dundee, with General Symons, after being wounded at Glencoe and Elandslaagte, when the British force fell back on Ladysmith.]

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons from Sir Edward Sassoon, said that the Patriotic Fund was arranging for the relief of the families of Indian camp followers who had been incapacitated in the war in South Africa.

COLONEL GOUGH'S CASE.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.

Mr. Wyndham, replying to a question put by Mr. MacNeill, said that Colonel Gough had made no charges against Lord Methuen and that he (Gough) had been informed that an enquiry will be held into his case.

[The circumstances connected with the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Gough to England from the command of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers on the Modder after the action at Enslin into which investigation has been promised, are remarkable. And the inquiry is in justice due to a gallant officer who bears a name honoured in the Service. It is also due to the distinguished regiment, from the command of which he has been removed in such an extraordinary manner in the presence of the enemy. Lord Methuen, it appears, did not send Colonel Gough back to England, nor did he make any charge against him for disobedience of orders, nor for any refusal to carry out his instructions in the field, nor for anything else. The day after the battle his lordship simply informed Colonel Gough that he was not satisfied with the manner in which the cavalry were employed in guarding the camp, and he then and there took the extreme step of ordering Colonel Gough to make over the command of his regiment to Major Little and to report himself at Cape Town. Lieutenant-General Sir F. Forestier-Walker gave Colonel Gough to understand on his arrival there that he had received no instructions with regard to him. The lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Lancers, placed in a situation as intolerable as it was novel, took passage for England, where he remains awaiting the action of the War Office, before which he has laid a statement. In the meantime he has been offered employment by the authorities, but he has not accepted service. It has not been stated in the press accounts of the action that the cavalry Lord Methuen had at his disposal at the action was dismounted and the charge which Gough delivered was not seen by the general who was in another part of the field. The Colonel said:—"The horses were dead-beat; I could not follow in pursuit."

Lieutenant-Colonel Gough has a long and distinguished record. He served with his regiment in the Afghan War of 1878-80 and was present in the capture of Ali Musjid, the affair at Killa Kazi and in the operations round Kabul in December 1879. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Kandahar and took part in the battle there. He was several times mentioned in despatches and received a brevet of Major and the medal with three clasps.

Major Little, who took over the command of the XIth Lancers, also served in Afghanistan, where he was orderly officer to Brigadier-General H. Gough.

The XIth Lancers bear on their colours the words: Peninsula, Punniar, Sobraon, Punjab, Chillianwallah, Goojerat, Delhi, Lucknow, Charasiab, Kabul, Kandahar, Afghanistan.]

General Clements, advancing on Bloemfontein, by Philippolis and Fauresmith, leaves the main road and railway line at Springfontein and either joins the Jacobsdaal road at Hopetoun or strikes across the Riet river.

BHISTIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

It is notified that the transport Muttra will sail on the 27th instant from the Prince's Dock, Jetty Shed, for South Africa with the Syce Corps and the remainder of the Bhistie Corps, viz., 264 Syces and 917 Bhisties. These will be brought from Deolali in two special trains leaving evening of the 26th instant and arriving at Prince's Dock at 5-40 and 6 a.m. (local time) the following morning. All details at Bombay for embarkation in this transport are to be at the Prince's Dock, at 8 a. m., on the 27th instant.

CHEERING THE DESPAIRING BOER.

"ENGLAND'S PERFIDY."

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires from London, March 22nd:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Bloemfontein states that any further movement of the Grand Army under Lord Roberts in the direction of Pretoria is improbable for three weeks, as negotiations in favour of peace are proceeding. The burghers are surrendering in large numbers, and the pacification of the country round Bloemfontein is proceeding rapidly. Small bodies of troops are being detached from the main army to collect their arms and receive their submission.

President Krugers and Steyn are both at Kroonstadt, the newly-declared capital of the Free State, and have made impassioned speeches to their followers not to desert the cause and prove disloyal to their country.

On Saturday last, in addressing a large open-air meeting, President Steyn declared that the Boers, if they did not lose heart, could continue to fight for another six months. He warned the burghers to disbelieve the promises contained in the proclamation of Lord Roberts, as they were never intended to be kept and were of a piece with the general perfidy of England in this war.

The Boers have burnt down Pomeroy.

Mr. Schriener, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, has ordered that the day following that on which the news of the relief of Mafeking is received be kept as a general holiday.

THE COLOMBO CONTINGENT.

COLOMBO, MARCH 23.

The Ceylon Contingent arrived at Bloemfontein on the 6th instant with the Southern Column. The Contingent on the following day was in action, but sustained no casualties and reports "all well."

Lieutenant Boidger, 16th Bombay Infantry, proceeds to South Africa on field service. Major Gordon, 2nd Bombay Infantry, now on leave at Home, proceeds to South Africa.

An anti-English demonstration occurred in Bordeaux before the British Consulate, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs has apologised to the British Ambassador.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN VISITS WOOLWICH.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Her Majesty the Queen to-day visited the wounded in the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, and conversed for an hour and a quarter with the wounded soldiers.

Her Majesty then drove through cheering crowds to Blackheath and from there returned to Windsor.

THE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Sydney state that stringent measures are being taken to eradicate the plague.

The citizens are being inoculated.

LORD CURZON AND EURASIAN REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Addressing a deputation of the Eurasian community to-day H. E. the Viceroy said that the Government of India, last year, sent home a despatch to the Secretary of State proposing the experimental raising of an Eurasian regiment, but the Secretary of State had negatived it, chiefly on the ground that the efficiency of such a regiment would not be commensurate with its cost. Lord Curzon went on to say that he was anxious to do the Eurasian community every good he legitimately could, but to enable him to succeed the community must formulate a business-like programme and convince the Government of India that in aiding it they were aiding a community to whom they were not merely bound by ties of race or sentiment, but who were qualified to bear their full share in the workaday competition of modern life.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. A. Kemball, from furlough, officiates as Resident, Persian Gulf, vice Captain Mead, proceeding on seven months' furlough from 1st April.

Lieutenant-Colonel Heathcote, Commanding, Royal Engineers, Secunderabad, has been granted six months' furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel Good, Director, Army Remounts Department, proceeds home on four months' leave, beginning from next month.

Mr. E. M. Brag receives a step in the Bombay Commissariat Service, vice Mr. Young.

Messrs. W. H. Steele, A. F. Wickham, W. Smith, T. Davey, J. H. G. Bell, J. Lomergan and J. G. Colebart each receive a step in the Bombay Ordnance Service, vice Mr. Jepson retired.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers—Mr. A. E. Bice becomes Second Lieutenant.

1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers—Lieutenant Anderson resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Barwick is gazetted Port Officer, Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. LeMesurier becomes Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

Captain C. T. Ducat becomes Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and Lieutenant A. B. Drummond Assistant to the Resident, Mewar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cowley, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted three months' leave, Mr. Anderson, Assistant Comptroller, officiating.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MARCH 23.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Cartwright, 54th Battery Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to E Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain Sandys, 33rd Battery Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to E Battery Royal Horse Artillery, which he should join as early for duty.

The Klargpur-Midnapur section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has been opened for passenger traffic from 1st February. This line extends from Klargpur to the Cossye River (Midnapur) and is available for conveyance of troops, followers and horses.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant Thackeray (36th battery) Royal Field Artillery, for 9 months, on medical certificate, out of India; 2nd-Lieutenant Snow, 1st Battalion Royal Kent Regiment, for 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India; 2nd-Lieutenant Treanor, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, pending resignation of service out of India.

Extensions of leave have been granted to the following Officers:—Captain Stannus, 20th Hussars from 23rd January to 18th March, on medical certificate

A HOCKEY MATCH.

An interesting game of hockey was played between teams of Poona and Kirkee on the Pioneers ground, at Kirkee, this afternoon. The play was close from the start and was hotly contested, Poona keeping their places well. Their combination was good. Poona won the match by four goals to two.

THE MADRAS MILITARY EXTORTION CASE.

Mr. Ryan yesterday moved in the Madras High Court on the certificate granted by the officiating Advocate-General, that certain rulings of Mr. Justice Boddam, who presided at the Sessions, on certain points of law raised in the course of the trial of the military extortion case might be considered by a Full Bench. Mr. Ryan filed a certificate from the Advocate-General to the effect that Mr. Justice Boddam had committed errors of law, and on two points had misdirected the jury. The Advocate-General certified that Mr. Justice Boddam was wrong in insisting upon D'Santos pleading before he was granted pardon; that Mr. Justice Boddam was wrong in having taken D'Santos as Queen's evidence on the offer of a conditional pardon, as Mr. Boddam only had the right to tender pardon in cases triable exclusively by the Sessions; that Mr. Boddam also erred in trying the accused Subramaniya Iyer upon four charges, while the contention of the defence was that accused was liable to be tried only on three charges. There was further a question as to the admission of certain evidence as to bribes. Mr. Chamier, counsel for D'Santos, made a similar application. The Advocate-General had certified three points, one of which was that when a pardon was tendered to D'Santos by Mr. Boddam, under Section 333 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, and accepted after D'Santos had pleaded guilty at the commencement of the trial, his trial terminated legally if the pardon was valid, or the trial terminated in fact if it was not competent for the Judge to have tendered a pardon. D'Santos had not again been placed on trial before he was convicted, but simply placed in the dock, and convicted on the plea of guilty at the commencement of the original trial. The plea of guilty recorded at the commencement of the original trial could not in law warrant D'Santos being convicted solely on such a plea after his forfeiture of the pardon. It he had forfeited the same the question was whether the tender of a pardon in respect of offences not exclusively triable by the High Court was legal or not. Lastly, the Advocate-General certified that D'Santos was not given an opportunity by Mr. Boddam of showing why he should not be held to have forfeited his pardon, and why he should not be tried, under Section 339, for offences originally charged against him in respect to which he was pardoned, or why he should not be convicted on the original plea of guilty. The hearing of these points was fixed for the 2nd proximo

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

HER RAILWAY SCHEMES.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Russia has practically secured the concession for all the Railways in Northern Asia Minor.

The Germans fear that this will prejudice the Euphrates Valley Line.

["The Frankfurter Zeitung" learns from Constantinople that Russia's efforts regarding railways in Asia Minor aim at nothing less than a protectorate over the whole of the north-eastern portion of the country. At their recent interview, when the Sultan told M. Zinovieff that Turkey would not grant any further railway concessions to foreign companies, but would in every case construct their own lines, the Ambassador replied that as far as North-Eastern Asia Minor was concerned, his Government would oppose this and adhere to the rights which they had acquired.]

[Also upon this subject, a correspondent, writing at the end of January from Tabriz, said:—The railway concession granted to General Baron Von Falkenhagen, a Russian engineer, about a quarter of a century ago, has, after some negotiations, again been renewed with some more amplifications and extra privileges. As it had already several times been renewed, it was at first thought that it would again lie dormant as formerly, but it appears now that this time the Russians mean business. A party of engineers began some time ago to survey and measure the route between Tabriz and Julfa on the Araxes, but winter setting in, and heavy snows having fallen, the work was interrupted. Next spring it will be recommenced, and when this route is finished the engineers will begin surveying from Shahtakhti, a place on the Araxes, and between Erivan and Nakhitchevan. From this point the route will be continued by the town of Khoi to the district of Salmas, whence it will branch into two, one line passing by the north of Lake Urmia to Tabriz, the other continuing to the town of Urmia. Either Julfa or Shahtakhti is, of course, to be connected with the Tiflis-Erivan railway. But the most important and interesting question is to what points will the Russians push their Julfa-Tabriz or Shahtakhti-Urmia lines? Any railway constructed by Russia must serve her commercial as well as her political views. These two are, and will always be, inseparable in all her undertakings, in Persia. When the rumour about the renewal of the Russian railway concession began at first to be current, Persia was asked by England to give assurances that she would not grant concessions which might injure British interests. The Government then engaged that they would not concede any concession to foreigners for the south of Persia without the knowledge and consent of England. Now by south in Persian idiom and Government usage is meant that portion of the country lying to the south of the 34th degree of latitude; whilst according to the English it is generally understood to mean all the country lying to the south of the 34th degree of latitude. The difference between these two definitions is very great. In the first case the area covered contains only the provinces of Shiraz and Kerman, with a population of perhaps not more than a million and a quarter. In the second case it comprises, besides the above two provinces, also those of Ispahan, Luristan, and some minor Governments, with a population of more than three millions. For some months the Central Government have several times been applied to to give some information about the concession granted to the Russians, but they have till now either eluded the question or given unsatisfactory answers. This holding back of information gives occasion to various conjectures and surmises. His Majesty the Shah intends to visit, next spring, the Paris Exhibition. It is certain that some enterprising spirits profiting by the good understanding and friendship which exist now between the Russian and Persian Governments, will undoubtedly, when the Shah passes by St. Petersburg, apply for some good concessions and privileges, and it would not be delicate on the part of his Persian Majesty's Ministers to refuse at such a time their gracious and obliging hosts, whatever should be asked for. Now, if England be not desirous of facing accomplished facts, she ought, now or never, to ask the Persian Government to clearly define what is meant by south, and to put in black and white what extent of country is covered by British interests, and moreover try to obtain and begin to work without much delay such concessions as are considered indispensable to secure those interests.

An Odessa correspondent says:—All the leading Russian journals urge the Imperial Government to follow up its diplomatic victory over British influence in Persia by undertaking without delay the already partially elaborated scheme of the Russo-Persian Railway. The Russian journals all take it for granted that England is not for the time being in a position to resist Russia's acquisition of Bunder Abbas, or some other Gulf port, as a terminal outlet for the projected railway. The "Bourse Gazette" speaks of the prospect of her obtaining direct access to the Indian Ocean as now morally assured of early fulfilment.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Tientsin extra arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 23rd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,500,000, Decrease £300,000; Public Deposits £13,900,000, Decrease £1,300,000; Other Deposits £47,300,000, Decrease £7,100,000; Other Securities £24,700,000, Decrease £5,800,000; Notes and Gold £24,900,000, Increase £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Peninsular Captain W. Wheler will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with English Mails and the following passengers:—

Arnold Mrs White child and inft
Anderson Mr and Mrs J A
Alexander Mr W
Bateman Mr and Mrs E Jones and infant
Barrow Mr F
Benjamin Miss A
Bayley Mr W E
Brunner Mrs F W
Boman Miss
Butler Miss A M
Biscoe Mrs Fraser and two children
Bolton Mr C W
Bolton Mrs
Bryce Mr D G
Burns Mr
Biscoe Mr G Tyndale
Biscoe Mr A Tyndale
Biggs Mr and Mrs T Hesketh
Brook Miss
Baldwin Mr D M
Bathurst Mr
Candy Mrs
Candy two Misses
Charles Mrs R H
Carr Miss
Clerk Mr and Mrs H E
Clarke Miss
Clark Mrs W O
Cummings Mr A E
Chree Miss G J and child
Campbell Capt and Mrs F J B and two children
Crean Miss
Cowley Mr and Mrs W D
Caren Mr G
Conder Miss R
Campbell Miss
Coke Mrs R
Carter Miss C W
Duffus Mr J C
Davies Mr J F
Davies Mr J F
Dyer Mrs and child
Docke Mr R B
Drownrigg Mr
Dashwood Mr
Dastwood Miss
Davidson Miss and Child
Ellis Mr F J
Eathoven Mr F V
Franstadt and two children
Finch Capt and Mrs E H
Foster Miss
Forbes Mr B C
Forster Miss Bohun
Faster Mr R G
Gamble Mr and Mrs R A infant and child
Grove Mr F
Gibbons Capt and Mrs Horbury and two infts
Grant Mrs D St J
Guffeth Mrs G
Hathaway Mr and Mrs W
Hoare Major R
Holmes Mrs child and infant
Hutchinson Mr
Holms Mr J M
Huddleston Mr E H B
Harris, Mrs Mary child and infant
Hogan Mr J P L
Huddleston Mr
Haviland Mr R C
Hoxcox Mrs and inft
Horn Mrs D T Van
Hoey Mr H
Herbert Miss H
Horsay Mr C H
Hanna Mrs H
Howe Mr W H
Impey Mrs and child
Jones Capt and Mrs
John Mr A N
Johnson Capt and Mrs E P and child
John Mr and Mrs E
John Miss
James Captain and Mrs W B
Knowles Rev J Hinton
Knowles Mrs and child
Kerry Miss
Kelly Mrs
Kennedy Mrs J M
Keh Mr and Mrs
Kirk Mr and Mrs
Kendall Mrs O A
King Mr W L
Keene Mr H G H
Loma Miss E Clark Mrs S H and child
Lord Mr Henry
Love Mr D K
Ledgard Mrs
Long Mrs and infant
Lyall Mr F F
Moore Mr J
Macausland Mrs R C S and child
McGowan Mr E S and two children
Moncrieff Mrs Scott
Moor Miss M G
Mansfield Mr and Mrs
Muller Mr C J
McCulloch Mrs H D and inft
Orr Mr F
Peake Mr Mrs and Miss
Powell Miss
Pereira Mr A S
Plowman Mrs H W T
Pernien Mrs W M
Parker Miss
Perry Mr J T
Quin Mr M R
Rattigan Mrs H and child
Roberts Lieut-Col and Mrs C J I S C
Reuss Mr J L
Russell Hon Justice and Mrs
Russell Miss
Robson Mrs F Demre
Robinson Miss Carew
Reid Mr J L
Rosselli Mr R
Rodge Mr
Sanders Slater Mrs
Sydney Smith Mrs
Shepherd Mr J A
Steven Mr and Mrs
Seton Mr B G
Sevenoaks Mr C H C
Sykes Miss
Sarler Mr T H P
Shakespear Mrs V and infant
Smith Mrs
Sims Miss Manlay
Stanley Mrs
Stringer Mr A
Sartorious Mrs and infant
Streatfeild and Miss Brooks
Stutz Mr W F
Stansbury Mr
Savage Mr
Smith Mr
Smith Mr
Temple Mr T W
Temple Mr and Mrs A R Harris and infant
Thompson Mr A
Vincent Mr A
Williamson Mrs and child
Wolseley Major-General Sir G B
Watt Mrs H P
Watt Miss Smith
Wessell Mr
Wessell Mrs
Yule Mr G N

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

THE anonymous letter is still—I do not know why—a favourite weapon with many. I have come to this conclusion because I am myself constantly receiving anonymous letters. I have long since discovered that the mere utterance of an opinion always maddens certain people who hold the opposite. Now there are many excellent folk who cannot hold their opinions, as they should, with ease of handling, though with real tenacity; they hold them as a dog holds a bone; and if you seem to dispute these views they bark and bite. The writer of the anonymous letter barks but does not bite. Here is his latest: "War a damnable evil and a diabolical crime! Mr. Buchanan has given a smart literary dressing to the war-loving knight, and we recommend him to read the article." I have read it and still live. "It is the vilest cant to say that war purifies a nation or an individual. We will never fight nor allow our sons to serve either in the army or the militia. We wish well to the brave Boers, and believe, with Sir Wilfrid Lawson (see H. of Commons report of Feb. 19), that this war will end in the disgrace and discomfiture of bullying and bragging John Bull. India will soon be lost to England—the sooner the better! Pay the postman, and look out for our article, of which this is a sketch."

Is not this letter a revelation as to character? The bone in the dog's paws is the belief that war is necessarily a crime. This is his bark when he thinks his bone is to be taken away from him. He hates war. It is his craze. His sympathies are with the "brave Boers." Why? For they declared the war; they prepared for war for many years; they used all their suddenly acquired wealth in the secret purchase of war material; and they make no secret now of their intentions and their long concealed plans to sweep, if they can, the British out of South Africa and to substitute a Republic after their own hearts —mediæval, slave holding, retrogressive. My writer will not suffer his sons to fight or to serve in the army. Rather let everything go; let the French and the Germans invade and overrun their country; let the European races despoil us; anything—anything—rather than go to war!

I see very clearly that there are times and crises in the history of a nation when war is needed to straighten out issues; to save liberties; to guard the right. War under these conditions does most certainly purify and strengthen a nation; it was the consciousness of a just cause which carried this country safely through a quarter of a century of war with France. Where would be the national pride of the American but for the War of independence? Where the national pride of the Hebrew but for the conquest under Joshua, which gave him a country, and for the Maccabean hero who restored his people? Pride, independence, the sense of honour, the sense of responsibility, respect for adversaries, enterprise, endurance, tenacity, discipline—all these virtues are acquired and developed by war. What is the Swiss without his War of Independence? Why, after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 the national character of the German seemed suddenly transformed. It is a great truth, and one confirmed by the voice of all history, that a righteous war does purify and ennoble a country. To return to my anonymous barker, I was disappointed, I confess, with the last paragraph. There is something fine and elevated in the position of one who refuses to fight, and, because his country does fight, wishes success to his country's enemies, who also do the same accursed thing. Fine, I say, but confused; the thoughts are a little miscellaneous; the brain somewhat muddy. But to condescend to the infliction of a fine of twopence—tuppence, say—is this worthy of one who stands upon so commanding a height, or, as his friend the Boer hath it, on such a kopje?

The following is the history of an adventurer in the reign of Queen Anne. It will be seen that many unexpected opportunities and openings were then offered to one who had the world before him and was not troubled with a conscience, or with a private fortune, or with family influence, or with a profession. He is called, by his biographer, Tom. He began as clerk to an attorney in the Temple, but, running into debt and not desiring to take up a permanent residence in the Sanctuary of the Mint, Borough, he shipped for India, where he spent even years, returning with some knowledge of Indian trade. He obtained on the strength of this knowledge a post as a merchant's clerk. He then formed the design of marrying his master's daughter, but the intrigue was discovered. Tom was thought "too inconsiderable for a Plumb" (this is Queen Anne's pretty way of saying that the young lady was heiress to £100,000); he was therefore dismissed. He then played a variety of parts; he was a valet to a great man, he was exciseman, country schoolmaster, clerk to a justice of the peace, projector (this corresponds to our company promoter), translator, author, dissenting minister—"where he had the hearts of all his female auditors, supped out every night, and fed prodigiously." Tom then got an ensign's commission, and fought in Flanders for three years. He was then reduced to half pay. His wanderings were now over, he earned a little by writing letters for "considerable persons," and he managed to subsist in some comfort. "He bought a second hand suit every summer, drank a pint of purl and read the "Courant" every morning at eight; cheapened pippins in Covent Garden, and old gloves or casual handkerchiefs in the Mews, till eleven; dined at the Temple chop house every day at twelve; took a turn in Gray's Inn Gardens till three; read pamphlets in Paul's Churchyard or consulted the libraries in Moorfields or Little Britain"—where were the second hand booksellers—"till five; went to the Magpye at six and soberly up three pair of stairs to bed at ten."

It is a little thing, this report before me, but it is a thing of real importance. It is the Report of the "Children's National Guild of Courtesy." The Guild was founded, in plain terms, to do for the children what the Board schools cannot do—what in the country village the ladies of the village have always done—what in the towns they cannot do, viz., teach the children good manners. The Guild has now branches in 300 towns and villages of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Membership means a subscription of one penny annually. Certain plain and easy rules are placed in the hands of the children; these rules are publicly read once a week. Diplomas are granted after four year's membership. There are now 24,560 members—a small proportion only of all the children. But the thing grows; it becomes popular among the children; it is supported by a little organ called "Courtesy." There are nearly 800 honorary members who subscribe to the Guild—their average subscription seems to be the modest sum of eighteen-pence; the whole income of the society is only £210. There is nothing paid in salaries or rent or advertising. Readers who would like at a very small expenditure of money, time, and trouble to establish a branch Guild in any school may apply to the hon. secretary, Mr. H. E. Norton, 56, Old Bailey, E. C.

The free library seems likely to lend itself to developments of an unexpected character. That lectures should be given in those libraries which possess halls was to be expected. I look forward to a time when these lectures will be methodical courses of introduction to English literature. Meantime I am indebted to the librarian of the Newington Public Library, Walworth, for the information that the Vestry Hall has been placed at the service of the Libraries and Museums Committee, and that musical evenings, or lectures accompanied by music, have been organised for the amusement and the instruction of the people. This is very pleasant hearing. The people have got all their evenings to themselves; at present the great majority desire nothing but amusement. This desire must be recognised. Whatever is offered them should be put forward, in the first instance, as amusement. What we want, however, is recreation of the orderly kind; and gradually, recreation which involves some mental activity; a change of mental attitude, not vacuity; recreation which is orderly, such as a lecture on an attractive topic, music, a good play—Heavens! if the suburban theatres knew what a power they could exercise if they chose!—reading, games of skill such as chess, debating societies, gymnastics, drill, shooting; there is no end if the subject were taken up in earnest.

The decision in the case of the schoolmaster whose house was burned down by one of his boys may be just and according to the law; none the less does it add a new danger and possible expense to the education of our boys. Mischief is infectious; it is quite easy to set fire to anything; what one boy has done another boy may do; there are many boys to whom it may seem a fine and heroic thing to set fire to something belonging to a school; it may appear a deed in the style and after the manner of the illustrious Jack Harkaway. What if an epidemic of mischief were to break out among boys? Imagine the feeling of the fond parents. The mother reads the paper. "Dear me! The Stimulating College is burned down! That poor Doctor! No lives lost. I hope dear George has not caught cold. "The father opens his letters." Here! I say, listen! The college was burned down by that abominable boy of ours—by George himself. He confesses, and there's an action for damages coming!"

Some years ago I chanced upon two or three ghost stories, which I related. I daresay that none of my readers read them or remember them. Therefore, I venture to tell them again. Is it necessary to apologise for the revival of old stories? Surely, if they are good stories, one should be applauded for reviving them. The first is the story of the Nautch girl's feet. It happened that a traveller in India spread his bed one night in a deserted bungalow, which was the only shelter he could find. He lay down, his nightlight burning, and went to sleep. At midnight he started into wakefulness. There was the thinkling of bells, and, by the glimmer of his light, a wick floating in oil—he made out a pair of feet—small, brown, feminine feet, the ankles laden with silver bangles; and above the feet—nothing. No sign of any figure; the feet were dancing; there were no robes; there was nothing; only two feet dancing. I do not ask anybody to believe this story or the one that follows. I only relate them.

The other story belongs to the same class of ghost story. It happened at a hospital; one of the resident House Physicians, a young man, was sitting in his own room with a friend over pipes and whisky and water. They were playing a game of double dummy. They had been playing for some little time, nothing unusual happening. They were seated at a square table. One of them, at the beginning of a new game, had to deal to his own dummy, as is the rule at double dummy. When be finished a most wonderful thing happened. The cards of the two dummies were taken up by invisible hands, which arranged them and held them in the usual fanlike form. It was as if the cards were in the air. The two men looked at each other and at this phenomenon with stupefaction. If they had not been men of science they would have fled shrieking. Then one of the dummies' hands were sharply rapped on the table. "That means Play," whisperd one of them, and with a gasp, he led. The leading partner took the trick and returned changing the suit to show the hand she held. I say she, because by this time there were visible the hands and arms that held the cards, but nothing more. One of the players was a woman with bare arms showing from a sleeve of white lace; her fingers had rings upon them. The other was a man's, with an ordinary coat sleeve and white cuff. The men politely put down their pipes and removed the whisky and water to another table. They played the game in solemn silence. Presently it became apparent that the lady played a masterly game. She held good cards, so did her partner. They scored in the first rub —double, treble, and the rub; and in the second—treble, single, and the rub. 'Never," my narrator told me, "did I play with a finer player. She seemed to know by instinct where every card in the pack was. At the end of the double rubber the arms disappeared. They went away as they came. I have never seen them since, though I have sometimes invited them to come by dealing the cards on the table. I have often wondered who the lady was; young, as I gathered from the appearance of her arms; a gentlewoman, as was shown by the taper fingers, and the rings, and the lace, and a certain way of carrying her arms. Frolicsome, as was proved by her sitting down to play with only her arms visible; unmarried, from the absence of a wedding ring. Who could she be? Why was she brought to the hospital? What is her story? I suppose she died here. Why did she die so young? Above all, how could she at her early age, have acquired such a knoledge of whist? It is very rare to find a girl playing whist even decently. Perhaps, after—after leaving the hospital," he added, with some delicacy of expression "she may have found opportunities for practice. As for her companion, he was comparatively uninteresting. He had chalk stones on his fingures, and he was only a mediocre player. He neglected his partner's lead, he bottled his trumps, and once he threw away the king of trumps not even trying to save it by an obvious finesse. But the lady—the lady—she, indeed, was divine!"

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

WITH the advent of March we expect drier roads and more settled weather. True the nor'easter, which Kingsley loved is likely to be with us, but then many whose constitutions cannot stand rain and a damp chilly atmosphere, can enjoy the brain-invigorating blasts of March. Hence it is with drier roads and more hopeful conditions, the real season for the cycle may be said to commence this month. During the general wretchedness which has characterised the closing month some few ardent souls have been discovered out awheel. But ugh! the conditions were such as would try the temper of an archangel or a Mark Tapley, and to see these ardent wheelmen pushing and floundering in the mud for all the world as though they enjoyed it, afforded a marvellous evidence of the vitality of the pastime. It is just this delight in overcoming difficulties which has placed England where she stands among the nations. Young England "scorns delight, and lives laborious days," in a spirit worthy of her character for indomitable pluck and perseverance.

It is said that this season, in certain circles rendered notorious by the hostility to cyclists in the matter of pace, it is intended to abandon the persecution of wheelmen, and to aim at bigger fry. In other words that motorists are becoming sufficiently numerous and influential to entitle them to some consideration at the hands of the time-estimating bobby. Under these circumstances it behoves the *chauffeur* to take care. The temptation to indulge in a "bit of pace" and which is strong within the cyclist, is overwhelming at times with the motorist. Hitherto the motorist has escaped, owing chiefly to his (auto) mobility for, like the Boers, he has the knack of setting up a good pace and getting clean away before the slow-moving intellect of the rural "copper" can devise a plan for his apprehension. But, next season, more resourceful heads than that of the bucolic Robert will have devised a scheme, whereby the motorist who defies the law, will find himself frustrated. It is well, therefore, to be wise in time.

The Roads Records Association has decided to refuse in future to consider any claims to records which have been paced wholly or in part by automobiles. This determination is one the wisdom of which cannot be questioned. It is an open secret that in obtaining recent road records, where automobiles were used to make the pace, great annoyance was caused in certain rural districts and Nemesis, in th shapes of the law, overtook the principal and others concerned in this battle with Father Time. The ill feeling then created among the provincial public was unquestionable and the R. R. A. may be congratulated on their wisdom in having so fully appreciated the opinion. A determination to recognise and authenticate motor-paced records would have been an unwise policy and would have incurred for the sport a large measure of disfavour. But, moving with the spirit of the times, the R.R.A. has but anticipated popular feeling in discountenancing motor-paced road records.

Easter falls late this year, and it is therefore hoped that for the first great wheel carnival the weather may be propitious. When Easter falls early there is always the risk that if not wet, the season may be in the unhappy condition of halting between two moods. Winter lingering in the lap of Spring is all very pretty as a poetic figure, but no one wants winter at Easter. Easter, and all its possibilities is the beacon of hope that lures the wheelman on to forget the dark and depressing days which with February, have been left behind. It marks for many the emancipation from the thraldom of winter. The weeks preceding the festive season should be a busy one for the trade, and given fine weather the Easter holiday will propably be a hugh success. With things better in South Africa, and an early termination of the war possible, we must all take heart of grace. That "grim visaged war" will not cast its baneful shadow on the approaching season is too much to expect, but still those who are able to enjoy their Easter holiday awheel will do so in a spirit of thankfulness that things are not worse.

At one time much was prophesied for Acetylene, that marvellously powerful illuminant that was wont to cast its dazzling rays full and flush in the faces of such timed pedestrians as sought to cross the road whereon the cycle bearing this gas lamp was approaching. Its brilliancy none could question. But side by side with its reputation as a light giver, a light which was rather noted for its glare than for its real usefulness, sprung up ugly rumours of its dangerous attributes. The quiet steady going wheelman may have looked with envy at its powerful rays and contrasted these with the yellow feebler light that his own oil lamp shed. But as a compensation, he knew that his oil lamp, although dirty and smoky at times, and apt to give off unpleasant greasy fumes was absolutely harmless, whereas Acetylene opened up possibilities of all sorts of misadventures in the hands of the unwary or unskilful. Besides under certain conditions, it was not quite calculated, like the Persian roses, to "make faintly sweet the silent air," for its fumes were occasionally of the most nauseating description.

The various kinds of Dunlop Tyres are all plainly marked, the descriptions—"Roadster," "Multicycle," "Road Racer"—and so forth, being embossed on the sides. The purchaser of a new machine therefore can thus easily see that the tyres fitted are as ordered.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	4	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	27	3	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	31	9	56
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	4	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	23	81
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	15	11	29
G Mahim and Worli	3	8	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	29	46
Total	116	90	346
Total plague deaths to date	69,378	59,795	
Same date last year	247	142	340
Small-pox	14	17	

CALCUTTA.

The total mortality in Calcutta on Tuesday was 200. The fresh cases of plague brought to light numbered 126 with 112 deaths.

RANGOON.

It now transpires that one real and two suspicious cases of bubonic plague were discovered on board the Africa at Rangoon on Thursday, and 200 and 500 passengers were removed to the segregation camp.

PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

In Sydney the plague is still raging. Up to the 6th instant there were four deaths. Brisbane has declared Sydney an infected Port Rat extermination is proceeding at Sydney with great vigour, as a plague precaution. Stringent measures are being taken to eradicate the plague. The citizens are being inoculated.

As fully recounted in our telegraphic columns his Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has given the munificent sum of fifteen lakhs, which he stipulates shall be permanently invested through trustees and the interest devoted to the relief of sufferers from present or future scarcity. The Viceroy has duly acknowledged this splendid generosity.

THE JEYPORE FAMINE FUND.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, C. I. E., has thus acknowledged the Maharaja of Jeypore's offer:—

My Esteemed Friend,—I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to write this letter, supplementing the telegram which, acting upon his instructions I despatched to Your Highness concerning your munificent offer of a sum of fifteen lakhs as a permanent insurance fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to famine relief in India. As the telegram will have shown, His Excellency finds pleasure in accepting this princely offer, knowing it to be actuated by the most sincere philanthropy, and believing that the resources of Your Highness's exchequer will admit, even in a famine year, of so handsome a donation. The Viceroy further desires me to acknowledge the thoughtful generosity that prompted Your Highness to antedate the payment of interest from the beginning of the present year. When the formal application to the Foreign Department has been received from Your Durbar, a discussion can take place as to the best means of constituting the proposed fund and investing the money. In the meantime the Viceroy would only suggest that, whereas the unspent interest in years of plenty should certainly be invested as Your Highness suggests, it might be well to allow it to accumulate for expenditure in whole or in part in years of scarcity rather than merely be added to the capital sum. He thinks this view was probably in your Highness's mind. The Viceroy appreciates Your Highness's unselfish proposal to associate his name with the fund. The accident of his being Viceroy at the time when the liberality of one of the Indian Princes has inaugurated so splendid an undertaking does not entitle him to any such honour, and would give to the fund a personal character and attribute which His Excellency feels would constitute an injustice to its original founder. His Excellency would have preferred that the trust should be connected by name with yourself, and would only abandon any such suggestion in deference to your strongly expressed opinions. Upon this point he will, however, address Your Highness again at an early date. In conclusion he desires me to express his profound satisfaction at having received during his term of office an offer as charitable and as truly patriotic as ever emanated from an Indian Prince, and one which will confer upon Your Highness's name the prepetual distinction of a benefactor of your countrymen. With best regards, I remain, etc., Walter Lawrence.

THE LATE MR. C. F. MacCARTIE.

THERE appears to be a widely felt desire amongst the friends and admirers of the late Mr. C. F. MacCartie, C. I. E., to commemorate his name in some befitting way in this Presidency, where he lived and served Government for nearly a quarter of a century. Already, we understand, a movement has been started amongst the members of the Civil Service, which will probably be confined to members of the deceased's own service now on the active list; but, as Sir Frederick Price remarked in his letter to us the other day, the proposal to found some memorial will meet with the heartiest response not only from the deceased's "former brother Civilians, present and past, but also from those of other Services, and those outside the official world, in this Presidency and elsewhere." We understand that the Hon'ble Colonel Sir George Moore, Kt., C.I.E., one of the deceased's oldest and closest friends, will be prepared to receive and acknowledge subscriptions if sent to him at the Municipal Office, Madras. The exact form that the memorial should take will be settled in consultation with the subscribers.

In connection with this sad subject, the Hon'ble the Rajah of Bobbili writes to us:—I quite agree with "I. C. S.'s" suggestion which appeared in your issue of the 16th instant, that some Memorial should be raised to the late Mr. C. F. MacCartie. He was one of those gentlemen who made themselves popular in both European and Native circles alike. He being a sporting man I would suggest that the Memorial must be in connection with sport. I shall glady subscribe Rs. 100 to my good old friend's Memorial.—*Madras Mail.*

INDIAN COAL FOR ENGLAND.

THERE is such tremendous activity in the coal and iron trades at home that prices are ruling very high and it would pay to ship Indian coal to England—if the Suez Canal dues were not so heavy. As it is a big demand has sprung up for old rails, axles, wheels, scrap iron, etc., and the Government of India have been asked whether they cannot dispose of their stock for shipment home. All this old material is valuable, as it can be worked up again; rails in particular can be re-rolled, and if there were Government rolling mills in India this process could be adopted out here. The East Indian Railway have rolling mills at Jamalpur as well as all the apparatus for working up old material, and their example might be followed elsewhere. The demand for iron and steel both in Europe and America is likely to continue unabated for several years, owing to the big naval and ship-building programmes that have to be carried out, not to mention the requirements for army purposes. More railways are being built in every part of the world, and these will take up thousands of tons annually in the shape of rails, axles, sleepers, girders and bridge materials generally. The boom in coal and iron is growing greater every day: we only hope that it will not be checked again by labour and wages disputes.—*Pioneer*

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain A. J. G. Piffard, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Karachi, which port she left on the 21st instant with the 22nd Bombay Infantry, consisting of 6 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 11 native officers, 492 non-commissioned officers and men 77 followers and 9 horses, and details comprising 3 officers, 1 gunner 27 men, 9 women and 2 children, various corps. The troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock and the 22nd Bombay Infantry will proceed to Mhow this evening by a troop train. The Canning had a fine passage. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain W G Hatherall, wife and child, Captain H H Nurse, Lieut. G Labertouche, Lieut C A Milville, Lieut Hutchinson and 2nd Lieut. McLaughlin, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Captain Price, I M S; Major F. A Wilkinson, District Staff; Lieut. Hulseberg, 1st Baluch Regiment; Lieut. and Senior Assistant Surgeon Walker, wife daughter and son, S. M. D.

TRAGIC END OF A NAUTCH PARTY.

AN inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. Turner the coroner, on the body of Hari Yessoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty years. The deceased resided at Khetwady 1st Lane. On the night of the 19th instant, a nautch with singing and tom-toming was going on in a neighbouring lane and a number of persons, including the deceased, had gathered round to see it. In the centre of the crowd was burning a kerosine oil lamp and a small tin of kerosine oil was near the lamp. Suddenly the lamp fell over into the tin, setting fire to the oil. The deceased kicked the tin away and his clothes caught fire. The burning clothes were pulled off his body and the fire was extinguished. He was extensively burnt over the chest, abdomen, thighs, legs and arms. He was taken home, whence he was removed next morning to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THE POWERS OF THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE NEW BILL.

THE affairs of the Karachi Port Trust have recently been engaging the attention of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and the result is a Bill, in many respects a totally new measure, styled the Karachi Port Trust Bill. The original Act of 1886 was first amended in 1895, and since then there, have been many further amendments, and these with some new alterations, are now incorporated in the new Act. The first alteration is to increase the number of trustees from 9 to 11; the Chamber of Commerce having the power to elect three instead of two representatives as at present. The next step is to grant the Board the power of filling temporary vacancies even of shorter duration than three months. Section 15—disqualification for the office of trustee—is the next amendment. By it any one was ineligible who had, either himself or on behalf of his firm, "some form contract" with the Trust. The amendment modifies this, bar in the belief that it is desirable that the Board should be constituted of persons interested in trade and shipping. Next the Port Engineer is empowered, concurrently with the Chairman of the Board, to sign certain contracts with the view to saving time. Further comes the decision that all disputes between the Port Trust and the Municipality *re* the fixing of the rateable value of the Board's property and settling the sum to be paid by the Board to the Municipality in lieu of property tax may be left to the two bodies to settle between themselves. The Commissioner in Sind as representing the Local Government, is only to be appealed to in case of disagreement, and the final decision of such questions to rest with him aided by two delegates from each disputant. This clause is followed by saving clauses which provide for the payment by the Port Trust of water or conservancy taxes or any other "lawful cess" imposed by the Municipality on similar properties in the municipal area. The power to construct and maintain light houses not only within a three mile distance of the port, but to render coast approaches safe for navigation is next conceded to the Board. The rather vexed question of prompt and effectual control of vessels lying alongside of wharves and piers which may be prejudicial to other traffic is fully gone into, and it is resolved to appoint an officer with full powers in such matters and to raise the maximum charge leviable on non-compliance with orders, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 *per diem*, the liability to commence on the expiry of twelve hours after the serving of a notice.

Clauses 16 and 17 provide for the bestowing of powers on the Board to frame charges for the use of dry dock, the supply of water to shipping in the port and for assistance to vessels outside the port's limits. Further the Commissioner in Sind may sanction or remit tolls and charges hitherto only under Government control. Clause 19 gives to the Board an alternative remedy for the recovery by suit of rates now only recoverable by distraint and sale of goods. By clause 20 Government can require the Board to pay such contribution as appears reasonable towards the cost of harbour police and medical services in the port. The Commissioner in Sind is further allowed to sanction special charges under section 61, and the Bill deals with the question of "public securities" and debentures, and the validity of any investments of sinking and surplus funds. Finally mis-statements in description of goods on which tolls or other charges are leviable are dealt with, and an amendment is provided to empower the Board to recover compensation for damage done to its property by a vessel carrying a pilot to whom such damage is not attributable.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

REVIEWS.

BRITISH ENACTMENTS in Force in Native States, compiled by J. M. Macpherson, (Government Press, Calcutta). This second edition of the sixth volume of a useful work is corrected and brought up to 15th October, 1899, revised and continued by A. Williams. The Native State to which these enactments apply is Hyderabad (Deccan) and the British Enactments, are those made by Parliament or by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General exercising his extra territorial jurisdiction possessed by the British Legislature over certain classes of persons (chiefly British subjects) in all Native States in India. The volume contains the Enactments made by the Governor-General-in-Council in exercise of the special jurisdiction acquired by him over all persons in the Assigned Districts, in British Cantonments, the Residency Bazaars and the Railways in the Hyderabad State. These different classes of enactments are, for convenience of reference, placed in different groups, according to locality and are arranged under different heads according to the class they belong to. "British Indian Enactments" include all those which purport expressly to have been made by the British Legislature, whilst "British-Berar Enactments" "British-Secunderabad Enactments" indicate the special jurisdiction of such laws. The first, broadly speaking, apply only to certain classes of persons—chiefly British subjects—while the two latter may be described as territorial laws applicable to all persons in these places. The Government of India is in no way responsible for the contents of this volume. It is, however, as complete and accurate as possible to the compiler. It has for its object to save the labour and trouble involved in referring to the Official Gazettes for the notifications here classified. In this second edition all the Enactments, instead of being summarised as before, are given *in extenso*. A general nominal Index has been added at the end of this, the sixth, volume, for reference.

THE EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, by William H. Woodward (Cambridge, The University Press) is the title of a history embracing comprehensively and intelligently that period in our progress comprised between the years 1500 and 1870. The compiler has devised for himself a terminus in the development of each British possession. The expansion of our Indian dependency he brings down to 1858, for he holds the great formative epoch closed then; of Canada, to 1867; of Australia to the grant of Responsible Government in 1854. Important later events in any colony are mentioned but not enlarged upon. The book is intended for advanced students chiefly, and they are recommended to read it in conjunction with a good general history of England. Mr. Woodward hits a blot in the education of our young people when he says that "No civilised country treats its national history with such scant regard as Englishmen. It surprises foreigners to see how phlegmatically we ignore the story of the growth of our great dominion, an unconcern that reacts inevitably upon our schools of all types and grades." A list of useful books to read in connection with the study of the growth of our Colonial Empire is considerately given. Several good maps assist in the elucidation of the subject of this very interesting and most admirably written history.

THE MAKING OF EUROPE BY NEMO (Thomas Nelson and Sons, London). This is a simple account in simple language of the origin and foundation of the principal Countries and States of modern Europe. An introduction gives the groundwork of the rule of all States, and speaks of the early division of Europe into different small kingdoms, before the smaller ones coalesced into one large country, of the colonies or offshoots of these peoples, of the influence of religion on them, and of the part that the Jews have played in developing the Commerce of Europe. Russia, "the Scythian plain," heads the list of countries that make Europe, beginning at the East, and England comes last being at the West. This record of the chief changes in the great States of Europe is given in a form that the student can easily grasp. The sequence of the great events that mark the development of each country is distinctly presented. Such a book should be a great help to the young student of history and find a place among volumes of easy reference.

THE PALMERSTON PRIMERS AND READERS (Blackie and Sons, 50, Old Bailey, London) form a series of ton books, beginning with Sight and Sound Primer, of which there are two, followed by two "Infant Readers," and six readers for the six standards. The idea is to shorten the work of teaching children to read by skipping the old-fashioned alphabet. The names and sounds of the letters are by moderns considered unnecessary as a beginning. They will be learnt as the child proceeds, and the order of A B C can be picked up in a few minutes at a later and more reasoning period. The teacher must cultivate clear and distinct articulation in the little ones, and the children will soon recognise by sight the words which they already know by sound. There is sense in even the first sentences in these little books, and the numerous sketches help the child to understand what he is expected to read. The Infant Readers are more advanced and teach the child to build words from the shorter words learned in the primers. The short vowel sounds come first, the long vowel ones coming easily later. The little stories, well-illustrated, contain no word that has not been previously taught. The lessons are fresh, interesting and stimulating, popular authors are placed under contribution and a distinct moral tendency is unobtrusively aimed at. Love of country is encouraged in the selection of matter and style. Lessons in transcription and composition are appended, as well as spelling lists, arranged on the principles of word building. Books II. to VI. contain a simple exposition of the rules of grammar, with examples and exercises from the reading lessons. The illustrations, both plain and coloured, are numerous and good.

IN TUNE WITH THE INFINITE, by Ralph Waldo Trine (George Bell & Sons, London). This book which survives twenty-one editions in America, is written with a view to teaching every one who will read it that "Each is building his own world," and that, "What one has done all may do." "To point out the great facts in connection with, and the great laws underlying the workings of the interior, spiritual, thought forces, to point them out so simply and so clearly that even a child can understand" is, the author tells us, his aim. We seem to remember that the New Testament does this and much more, the early Fathers, St. Augustine and Thomas a Kempis all enlarged on the theme and showed weak mortals how the spiritual life might be lived in an erring world But Ralph Waldo Trine tries it in modern language, and we hope he will be more successful than his betters. It is all very well to be told in one chapter that "Fear and worry have the effect of closing up the channels of the body, so that the life forces flow in a slow and sluggish manner. Hope and tranquillity open the channels of the body, so that the life forces go bounding through it in such a way that disease can rarely get a foothold." It is the old old story again. Self-control is of more use than much wealth. But when the author tells us that an experiment has been tried of putting several men into a heated room. Each man was at the time dominated by a particular passion, anger, jealousy, fear, &c., &c. The experimenter—a truly scientific man—took a drop of perspiration from each body, and by a careful chemical analysis defined the particular passion that dominated each. The Rontgen rays are hardly as cruel or intrusive as this. The mind can control the body, we know, and very probably the scientist is right who can tell the character from such a slight proof, but how does he catch and confine his men in such a passionate state? The cold sweat of guilt can be distinguished by science from ordinary perspiration. Fear we are truly told has killed thousands and courage invigorates and we fear it helps a man to kill others. Mr. Trine says in so many words that if we want to be healthy and enjoy life we must be good. It is satisfactory, however to learn that health is contagious as well as disease. We are told how differently a draught affects different people. "One is injuriously affected by it, the other enjoys it, the one is a creature of circumstance, he fears the draught, cringes before it, continually thinks of the harm it is doing him . . . it brings to him exactly what he has empowered it to bring. The other recognises himself as the master over and not the creature of circumstances. He is not concerned about the draught." It does him in fact a service. The draught then is not a cause, simply a condition that it brings effects corresponding with the conditions it finds. This, however, is wisdom: "As a rule those who think least of their bodies enjoy the best health Many are kept in continual ill-health by the abnormal thought and attention they give them." And "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine." The advice never to surrender your own individuality is good, for with it you surrender any influence or power you possess for good. And the law of prosperity we are told is "When apparent adversity comes, be not cast down by it, but make the best of it, and always look forward for better things, for conditions more prosperous. . . . . Suggest prosperity to yourself. Believe it, believe it absolutely. Expect it—keep it continually watered with expectations. You thus make yourself a magnet to attract the things that you desire." There is no doubt much truth in this, but we cannot help pitying Micawber that he did not more successfully put his undoubted faculty into practice. Of course amid all this philosophic advice we are told to remember that "the great central fact in human life is thus coming into a conscious, vital realisation of our oneness with the Infinite Life and the opening of ourselves fully to this divine inflow." It is only then we can by a strong will-power, utilise in any direction the vitality which will permeate our mortal bodies. We must be in tune with the Infinite, and live the higher life.

MODERN TREATMENT OF DISEASE, by K. M. Nadkarni (Madras, N. K. Rao & Co.) The aim of this book is to supply the busy practitioner with easy reference to epitomised account of the various modes of treating each disease adopted by eminent authorities of different countries. Such a work gives the exact formulæ of the various useful remedies, new and old. For this purpose the

compiler has endeavoured to include a synopsis of the recent progress of practical medicine by condensing the current literature of numerous medical volumes and periodicals and presenting it in a handy form, selecting the most approved methods of treatment. That method which is generally accepted as the best is always placed first. The authorities from whom information has been drawn are Quain, Roberts, Yeo, Bristowe, Allbutt, Erichsen, and many others, besides medical Reviews. In all cases the names of the doctors adopting special modes of treatment are mentioned in the body of the work.

THE VANDAL BOER.

A RUINED HOMESTEAD.

SHOCKING TALE OF BRUTALITY.

THE Boers have a kind of rough humour of their own, and a very fair example of their style in pleasantry was the protest they addressed to Lord Roberts concerning alleged destruction of property by British soldiers. The way in which the farmsteads of loyal Natal colonists were treated is shown by the following letter to the "Times of Natal" from Mrs. Theodore Woods whose home, Longwood farm, was "visited" by the Boers:—

The other day I rode up to what was once my home. The farm, Longwood, is situated upon a high plateau falling away on all sides into deep valleys and rugged kranzes, and our camps of Frere, Springfield, and Chieveley can be plainly seen without glasses; also the Boer camp beyond Chieveley. The Free State commando camped on Longwood for four days, among the plantations, and the tent circles, charred remains of fires, bones, papers, tins, rags, tops of fruit jars and bits of crockery bear abundant witness to their presence on the farm. The first thing I happened to alight on nearly a mile from the house was a folding chair, in a plantation. About 20 yards further on were the remains of a handsome album a present from one of my children and (oh! Psalm-singing Boer!) a torn volume of Hymns. Ancient and Modern. About 100 yards from the stable I picked up three photographs and behind a huge boulder about 400 yards distant quite out of sight of the house was a bentwood rocking chair upside down a part of a chest of drawers and some broken fruit jars. Close to the stable (which had holes shot through the roof in rollicking Boer humour) were some broken plates a silver egg cup and the horse hair from my new mattress in heaps here and there and on the manure heap lay the remains of a satin lined work basket a Christmas present to my daughter last year. Thirty bales of forage had been taken from the barn and fires made all over the floors.

WANTON DESTRUCTION.

A little below were rotting heaps of 60 turkeys, shot, but not eaten. Arriving at the house, we entered through the smashed gate. The first thing I trod upon was a piece of a valuable old china jug, about 200 years old, one of my household treasures, and the admiration of all my friends. Close beside it was a broken cream jar and a little further on trampled in the mud lay a little baby's cambric bonnet, four baby's bibs and a little woollen shoe the remains of a treasured hoard of nearly 24 years. On the verandah was an overturned broken seat and rustic table, where I always worked in the shade of the creepers and roses climbing over the house. The whole length of the verandah was a chaos of mud, rags, broken crockery, paper, bits of furniture, cow manure music handles of military chests of drawers and wardrobe drawers, and among them I picked up part of the blue velvetlining of a case of silver fruit knives and forks.

The doors were smashed with crowbars. Not a whole one was left throughout the house. Locks were burst, glass panes splintered, sashes wrenched and destroyed to matchwood, and one door was broken in half. Within the rooms was such a scene of savagery and destruction as is impossible fully to describe. Everything two tables, bedsteads (one was minus castors), a washstand, and an iron-bound military packing, was literally smashed to atoms. There was nothing left undamaged. The piano, a handsome 75 guinea instrument, of which I have been extremely careful, had the candlesticks wrenched off, and above the pedals were seven cuts, evidently done with an axe. The keys were smeared and dirty, and it had evidently been badly abused and spat upon. Plate, linen, and clothing, curtains, carpets, and rugs had all disappeared, as had much of the portable furniture. The sitting-room was strewn kneedeep with our books and papers, and a horse had been stabled therein. The same thing happened in one of the bedrooms where also an inside door had been wrenched off the hinges and carried away.

A HOUSEHOLD CHAOS.

Cattle had been shut in the dining-room and the shocking filth, and the disgusting odours in every room were simply unspeakable. The walls were smeared and torn, and upon one was written in pencil "J. L. Fourie" (I believe one of our Natal rebles rejoices in the name), and near it was scratched, evidently with a piece of glass or nail, "Dam England." In the kitchen nothing was left excepting a table, and a hole about 10 inches in diameter had been knocked in the oven of the stove, thus rendering it quite useless. In the pantry, nothing was left but the table and a perfectly new, unused meat safe, on legs. The latter had a hole punched in one side, and the door was wrenched off and mixed up with the debris in a bed-room. All over the floor was a medley of papers, rags, broken glass, and crockery. In the store-room, all tools, reins, ropes, sheep shears, bales, sacks, seed potatoes, and sundries, were gone. A handsome military chest of drawers and escritoire combined, brass-handed and bound, had been hacked to pieces, and littered all over the place. A valuable cyclopædia, bound in half vellum, had disappeared, as had some of our better class of books, showing that the robbers were, or some of them at least, educated men, of literary tastes, though it seems absurd on the face of things. The sofa mattress was gone, and the remainder of it was in a filthy stat. Oil paintings, pictures, mirrors, Dresden china ornaments hand painted vases and plaques, photo frames, lamps, and valuable books and music, all were scattered in a mass of filthy wreckage all over the floors. In the pantry were originally six months' provisions, which I had just sent up about a week before the war broke out, thinking to get them up before train service would be wanted by the military authorities later. This, of course, was a splendid haul for the robbers. In the orchard fruit was stripped from the trees, and branches wilfully broken, I omitted to say that among the books was a valuable family Bible, a wedding present which: (Oh, religious Boer!) went the way of the rest, and acted as stable manure.

THE GOD-FEARING FARMER.

"I have always been given to understand that the Free Staters were altogether a superior class to the Transvaalers. If this be so, I am lost in conjecture as to what manner of man the Transvaal Boer can be. It is simply impossible to believe that any human being of any mental calibre, above a brute beast could behave, as the landed gentry of the Free State have done.

I am sure no one could possibly imagine the sight I am trying to describe. It must actually be seen to realise what the "simple, brave, honest, and God-fearing farmer" we have heard so much about is really like. No one above the status of a dog could behave as these Boers have done, and a naked Zulu is a perfect gentleman in his habits compared with a Free Stater.

Being only a woman, after the first sense of nausea which overcame me at the awful sight, I am not ashamed to say that I wept amid the ruin. There are things in every woman's household which are probably of little intrinsic value, but are nevertheless sacred in the eyes of a wife and mother. Such things as letters, portraits of the living and the dead, school prizes, presentation books, presents from our nearest and dearest—these are of little value to outsiders, but how precious to a woman. For instance, the cradle in which all my children were rocked; all their little clothes (treasures of nearly 24 years' hoarding); their first school letters, locks of baby hair letters of courtship and matrimony, keepsakes, and photographs—surely the wretches might have left me these.

But in spite of all the wreck, I have still not lost one thing—self-respect. There is immense satisfaction in having kept the military proclamation to the letter, and in never having aided or fraternised with the enemies of the Queen for the sake of saving the position. I have asked myself the question whether any truly loyal man and woman can take the hand of our enemies in friendship, feed them, or aid them in any way; and the answer is emphatically "No!" I am fully convinced that (during their retreat, at any rate) no loyal women or children would have been safe with such creatures as those who have wrecked our homes. And I ask if people who ruin the homes of quiet, private people not bearing arms, robbing, and practising barbarous cruelties to dumb animals, bragging that they have shot down the inmates of farms (this actually happened here), can be called brave? There may be individual bravery in the field, and is, for a rat will fight in a hole; but the acts of Boers in Natal are those of the lowest class of highway robbers—not brave soldiers.

According to the accounts, unanimous of our natives, our Boer neighbours, men who have eaten of our salt, and been treated with every neighbourly kindness, went up to Langwood with the Boers, and helped in the looting and general destruction. Some of them have openly gone to the front on the Boer side; others are prisoners on parole, and two are relations of distinguished (?) prisoners on parole. It is even said that the wife of one danced round her house like a mad woman, shouting to her servants that this war "Transvaal now, Transvaal now!" Another neighbour told our natives to clear their huts and stock off our farm, as it was Transvaal now and the place belonged to him!

Outside the house, fences had been destroyed, and unbroken mares driven bodily into the barbed wire. They are terribly mauled; one will be crippled for life. The foals of the mares which the Boers took were shot down as they followed the mothers.

I think could Mr. Stead have accompanied me to Longwood the other day, he would not be proud of his "brother Boer," and he might well act the part of Cain, without injury to his conscience, and so finally answer his own famous question in a satisfactory affirmative. Can he defend, or call brave, a foe who deliberately destroyed every earthly possession of a woman?

DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S ATTITUDE.

"IN the March number of the "Nineteenth Century" Dr. St. George Mivart states that his recent articles were written expressly to test the possibility of his remaining in the Roman Communion. He made them as startling as he could, so as to compel attention to them and elicit, if possible, an unequivocal pronouncement, and he says he thoroughly succeeded. The formula he was called upon to sign convinced him that "an impassable gulf yawns between science and Roman Catholic teaching, as also that it is absolutely impossible for any reasonably well-educated man to join the Roman Catholic Church if he understands what her teaching about Scripture really is, and what the doctrines are which he must accept." Dr. Mivart says: "An assembly of men, such as the Pope and the Bishops of the Vatican Council, solemnly declaring that dogma shall undergo no change or modification in meaning 'as long as the world shall last,' seems to me comparable with an assembly of ants solemnly declaring that the stability of their nest shall know no end." He ends by saying that until infallibility is repudiated, there is an absolute, impenetrable barrier between the domain of science and the Roman Catholic Church.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SYMBOLISM OF THE EAST AND WEST.*

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, in an introduction written with ripe knowledge and considerable charm of language, tells us that

"this work, reproduced by its authoress, the late Mrs. Murray-Aynsley, from the well-known articles originally contributed by her to the Indian Antiquary is of special value to all scientific students of iconosemic symbolism, consisting as it chiefly does of a most interesting record of independent personal researches carried on during twenty years of travel in various and far-distant countries, by a writer singularly well qualified by natural ability and her traditionary culture to observe with intelligence, and in the spirit of truth and soberness."

Mrs. Murray-Aynsely was the daughter of the Rev. Frederick-Manners-Sutton, of Kelham Hall, near Newark-on-Trent, a nephew of Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, father of the first Viscount Canterbury, and of Thomas Manners Sutton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and first Baron Manners, the two brothers being grandsons of John, eleventh Earl and third Duke of Rutland. Her mother was the Lady Henrietta Barbara Lumley, daughter of Richard, seventh Earl of Scarborough, Prebendary of York. From her ancestors she inherited her passion for letters and art, her accuracy and energy of mind, and the high-bred courtesy of manner which made her respected and loved by all the Indians with whom she came in contact. She possessed a wonderful gift for languages, which enabled her to converse with the peasantry of the countries she visited in their vulgar tongue, and she wandered over Europe, studying with open eyes their customs, superstitions, and traditionary lore. Ten years were spent in Rome, which she employed in a systematic study of the archæology and antiquities of the capital. Her active nature her love of the beautiful, and her powers of close observation urged her to take an interest in mineralogy, botany, and conchology, and while travelling in Algeria she discovered one or two new species of sea-shells, of which specimens are now to be seen in the British Museum. In 1875 the condition of her health, which was always frail, led her to India, and the glory and wonder of the East took possession of her. At intervals for ten years she and her husband travelled through the length and breadth of the vast and varied continent, studying the country, the people, their religion and religious arts. She was especially fascinated by the analogies she observed between the habits and usages of the antique people of modern India—India of the Hindus—and those of the allied pagan people of ancient Rome and Greece. Her wide human sympathies, her power of entering into new trains of thought, her courteous respect for the prejudices of the natives, won the hearts of a people open to every touch of kindness, and enabled her to gather information seldom revealed to a member of the dominant race. During her frequent and prolonged tours Mrs. Murray-Aynsley collected "her unique, and practically exhaustive, and inexhaustible store of information regarding the "Svastika" of the Buddhists Hindoos, and Mussulmans; not compiling it from books on the Symbolism of Antiquity and the East, but collecting it as first hand, from the people of the country themselves. Even her own writings on the subject give one no idea of the wonderful extent and thoroughness of her knowledge of the universal use of the symbol. For her article on it she received the medal of the Masonic Society of the 'Quatuor Coronati,' and was made an associate of the Order of Freemasons."

Sir George Birdwood omits to mention that in 1883 Mrs. Murray-Aynsley published 'Our Tour in Southern India,' which contains a great deal of information regarding the people, their customs, and the architecture of a part of India seldom visited by the ordinary tourist, but of the deepest interest as being least affected by the changes of time. It is in Southern India that Hinduism as a living faith can best be studied, and the temples at Tanjore and Madura are a revelation of the subtle, grotesque Hindu mind. On her return from India in 1896 Mrs. Murray-Aynsley, at the suggestion of Sir George Birdwood, undertook the preparation of the present volume, "and it is a matter of deep regret to me," writes Sir George, "that, owing to delays caused by my own ill health and other disabling preoccupations, she did not live to see its publication." Throughout the summer of 1898 she was engaged in writing a paper on the 'Folk-lore of Guernsey' for the meeting of the British Association to be held at Bristol in the autumn of that year:

"But she never recovered her strength after an attack of influenza, from which she suffered greatly in the winter of 1897-98; and having caught a chill at a garden party at the end of last July, pneumonia set in after a few days, and she died on the 6th of August following, in the seventy-second year of her age; dying, as she had continuously lived for over half a century, a true-hearted and high-minded priestess of the past, with all her thoughts diligently directed to the humanizing study of her chosen departments, of historical research."

Devoting her introductory chapter to some striking examples of the same customs, arts, and practices existing among people living inwidely separated continents, Mrs. Murray-Aynsley proceeds in her next chapter to furnish many illustrations (which bear witness to her curious and extensive reading) of sun worship, the most ancient of all superstitions. She, however, does not explain every myth by the "solar method," and does not see in the hero of every legend the sun alone, or nothing but the shades of night in the powers that war against legendary heros. She contents herself; with giving some novel and valuable facts regarding the existence of the worship itself in different parts of the world, and she notes certain traditional usages still observed in Europe which serve to connect fire with sun worship. Probably, as Sir George Birdwood states, the most instructive chapter in Mrs. Murray-Aynsley's book is the fourth on the "Svastika," a sun symbol of the greatest antiquity, and still equally reverenced throughout the East by Budhists, Hindus and Mohammedans as a talisman of the highest auspiciousness and potency. The Svastica has also been found in nearly every country in Europe. In a letter written a few years ago Prof. Max Muller states:—

"It (the Svastika) has been found on Bishop's Island near Konigswalde, on the right bank of the Oder; on a vase discovered at Reichersdorf near Gruben; a whole row of this emblem surrounds the pulpit of Saint Ambrose at Milan; in the catacombs at Rome it occurs a thousand times; It is also on wall paintings at Pompeii; on a Celtic urn at Shropham in Norfolk and now in the British Museum; also on ancient Athenian and Corinthian vases; on the coins of Leucas of Syracuse; and on the large mosaic in the royal garden at Athens. It is found in Hungary and in China, amongst the Ashantis, and in Yucatan."

The Svastika had attracted the attention of European antiquaries long before they recognized it as a symbol of the sun. The late Edward Thomas, the most learned Oriental numismatist of our generation, showed in the "Numismatic Chronicle" (vol. xx., 1880) that on certain coins the emblem of the sun in the motion—a wheel with spokes—was replaced by the Svastika. In fact, the Svastika was an abbreviated emblem of the solar wheel with spokes in it, the tyre and the movement being indicated by the crampons. But as Prof. Max Muller mentioned at the time, and Sir George Birdwood now states.

"the decisive proof of the fact was the discovery made by Percy Gardner, and announced in the same volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle* (see also the *Athenæum* of August 13th, 1892), that the name of the Thracian town of Mesembria (the Megarean, not the Samothracian Mesembria) meaning 'the (city of the) Midday (sun),' is figured on some of its coins by the syllable Mes, followed by the *Svastika*, as the equivalent of *embria*, that is *hemeria*."

The symbols of the sun, the wheel, the Svastika, and the "equinoctial" or Greek cross, were probably, as Sir George Birdwood reminds us, the earliest figured by the human race, not excepting those ancestral and phallic symbols with which the sun symbols are so often found combined.

Mrs. Murray-Aynsley furnishes a chapter on "Sacred Stones," full of varied information, though she did not always see the deductions to be drawn from her facts. She opens the chapter by quoting the prophet Isaiah's condemnation of stone worship:—

"Among the smooth stones of the stream is thy portion; they, they, are thy lot: even to them hast thou poured a dring offering, thou hast offered a meat offering. Should I receive comfort in these?"

The Old Testament is one long protest against the foul cult whose most common symbols were the serpent and the bull. It was for this reason that the Jews regarded the making of a golden calf as a deadly sin. The worship of the bull was a part of the worship of the Egyptians, and to make a calf was to relapse into the rites of their old masters:—

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Go, get thee down; for the people, which thou broughtest out of the land of Egypt, have corrupted themselves. They have turned aside quickly out of the way which I commanded them: they have made them a molten calf, and have worshipped it, and have sacrificed thereunto, and said, These *be* thy gods, O Israel, which have brought thee up out of the land of Egypt." The tree and serpent worship part of the same cult is also reprobated by Jewish chroniclers and prophets. Siva, the chief deity of phallic worship in India, is time, the sun, fire, the destroyer, the generator; but it is as the generator that he is chiefly worshipped. Serpents are bound in Siva's hair and round his neck, wrists arms and legs—symbols of his power both as destroyer and generator Snake worship is still to be found in India throughout the length and breadth of the land from Naga Kovil (Temple of the Snake) in the extreme south to the frontiers of Central Asia; in fact, almost wherever there is a Hindu population, either its actual presence or its former existence may be seen or traced. Mrs. Murray-Aynsley also gives several instances of its survival in various countries of Europe as regards certain actual beliefs, traditions, legends, customs, and sculptures bearing upon this subject. A singular festival is still held once a year in a mountain village in the Abruzzi:—

"On a certain day the peasants walk in procession, carrying round their arms, waists and necks all the snakes they can find. They observe this custom in the belief that they will be thus secured from poison and from sudden death, and further, that it will bring them good fortune, epecially in love."

Mrs. Murray-Aynsley's eighth chapter on "Sacred Trees" is of great and wide spread interest. As Sir George Birdwood states:—

"The tree has from the most primitive periods played a part in the religion of all the races of mankind, as a striking symbol of life, concrete and abstract, individual and universal; and as, moreover, in itself a manifest divinity. No religious symbol has impressed itself so ubiquitously, so demonstratively, and so indissolubly on the decorative arts of the civilised world; and far enlightening are the surprises in the path of those who turn to trace it through its infinite artistic permutations in Greece, and Rome, and under the Saracens, and in modern Europe, back to its original hieratic forms in Egypt and Mesopotamia."

Two kinds of fig trees, the banian ("Ficus indica") and the pipal ("Ficus religiosa"), are held in India to be especially holy, because their branches reproduce themselves. "The revolving current of life," to quote the Hindu Scriptures, "resembles the Aswattha, the eternal sacred fig tree, which grows with its root above and its branches downwards." In the Himalayas, where the pipal does not flourish, the "deodar," a variety of the cedar, is the sacred tree, as its name, "the tree of the gods," implies. The oak was the sacred tree of Great Britain; its name in Gaelic is "darach." Sir George Birdwood considers that the apple was undoubtedly one of the sacred trees which the first Aryan immigrants brought with them from the Continent to the British Isles:—

"It was the apple tree of the prehistoric Celtic immigrants that gave to the whole peninsula of the West of England (Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall), stretching vaguely from roving Camelot to Lyonesse,

The wave-worn Kingdom of Romance,

the name of ancient Avalon (Adelion, 'Avaloniæ insula,' Apple Island),

Deep meadowed, happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows, crowned with summer seas."

The chapters on "The Evil Eye," "The Future Life," "The Wild Huntsman of Northern Europe and his possible Asiatic Origin," on "Architectural Customs," and on "Spain and further Europe," are all full of new facts and suggestions in elucidation of the obscure and interesting subjects of which they treat. "A systematic student might regret," as Sir George Birdwood justly remarks,

"that before recasting the notes of her original observations into the form and dignity of a book, she had not collated them with such standard works of recent production as Count Goblet D'Alviella's 'Migrations of Symbols' and Frazer's Golden Bough. But probably it is well that she did not. The comprehensive generalisations of these remarkable publications might have distracted, and even biassed her own keen and close natural powers of observation, and would certainly have affected the spontaneous and independent manner in which her personal observations were carried out, and are here placed on permanent record. As already stated, the empirical, idiomatic method of the enquiries she pursued not only constitues their characteristic charm for the general reader, but their, specific value for the specialist in Symbolism; and the pre-eminent merit of Mrs. Murray-Aynsley's volume, representing as it does the steadfast, fruitful labours of a lifetime, is that it can be recommended with equal confidence to them both. May various Fate once more approve of it the truth of the proverbial text:—

Dii laboribus omnia vendunt."

Sir George Birdwood deserves the gratitude of every genuine student of comparative mythology for having suggested the publication of the volume and for the labour of love he has bestowed on it. The handsome cover, with the Svastika emblem on it and the tree of life, bears witness to his love of art. The illustrations are clearly reproduced, and the publisher and printer are to be commended for the paper and clear type; in fact, the book is a model of good workmanship.—"Athenæum."

* Symbolism of the East and West. By Mrs. Murray-Aynsley. With Introduction by Sir George Birdwood, M.D., K.C.I.E. (Redway.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIONAL DRINK BILL.

DR. DAWSON BURNS, sends to the "Times" his computation as to the quantity and cost of intoxicating liquors consumed in this country in the past year. The figures are remarkable. "In 1899 the gallons of British spirits consumed were 35,770,251, and of colonial spirits 8,688,781, a total of 44,459,032 gallons. Of beer the barrels consumed were 36,841,077, of wine 16,661,975 gallons, and of other liquors 15 millions. The expenditure on spirits was £46,196,788, on beer £99,470,908, on wine £14,995, 778, and on other liquors £1,500,000, making an aggregate expenditure of £162,163,474. As compared with the expenditure in 1898 this would give an increase of £7, 682, 540, but as the official return for beer in 1898 was defective to the extent of 560,402 barrels, costing £1,513,085, this amount should be added to the expenditure in 1898, raising it from £154,480,934 to £155,994, 019. The increased expenditure in 1899 was therefore £6,169,455. The total drink expenditure in 1899 was equal to £3. 19s. 11-1-2d. per head, or for each family of five persons £19. 19s. 9-1-2d." The amount varies in the different parts of the United Kingdom. "The expenditure in England was £134,982,932, or £4. 5s. 0-1-2d. per head, in Scotland, £14,318,626, or £3. 6s. 11d. per head; in Ireland, £12,861,917, or £2. 16s. 8-1-4d. per head, As alcohol is the intoxicating ingredient in wine, beer, and spirits, it is interesting to note that the liquors consumed in England contained 79,782,063 gallons of alcohol, or 251 per head, in Scotland, 7,865,585 gallons, or 1.84; in Ireland, 7,257,234, or 1.60 per head. These make up an aggregate consumption of 94,904,882 gallons of alcohol in the United Kingdom, or 2.34 per head." Dr. Burns refers to the recent Licensing Commission, and qutes from the report of the majority, signed by eight representatives of the liquor traffic, the words, "It is undeniable that a gigantic evil remains to be remedied, and hardly any sacrifice would be too great which would result in a marked diminution of this national degradation." He also quotes the reference to the "temptation inseparable from the trade in intoxicating liquors" as one that ought to be "diminished in all practicable ways." Incidentally he mentions that "there is reason to believe that at least nine thousand million pounds sterling have been expended upon intoxicating liquors by the people of the United Kingdom in the century from 1800 to 1899 inclusive, an average of 90 millions per annum. How a different expenditure might have blessed and enriched the nation must be left for each one to consider. A very large sum must be added to these nine thousand millions as economic loss in the support of drunkards, paupers, criminal &c., and in the maintenance of institutions that would not have been required in a sober country."

TO TOMMY ATKINS.

For Queen, for kin and country,
For England over-sea,
To fight, to fall, to conquer,
T. A.'s the lad for me:
Gaily he goes to battle,
As lads to dance and play,
When trump and drum re-echo
'Tarara-boom, T. A."

Not much of books he reckons,
Old wars or pagan gods;
Though taught at school to cipher,
He ne'er could count the odds:
But this his latest lesson
Is the one word 'obey,"
When trump and drum re echo
'Tarara-boom, T. A."

Dare foes abide his coming?
God help them if they dare!
His arm'd hand is the lightning,
His heart the lion's lair:
To shoot from pits and trenches
Is safer far, they say,
When trump and drum re-echo
"Tarara-boom, T.A."

Yet ah! when battle-wearied
By the camp-fire he lies,
Sometimes the tears unbidden
Well upward to his eyes;
While heart's afar are praying
For those who heard to-day,
But will not hear to-morrow,
"Tarara-boom, T. A."

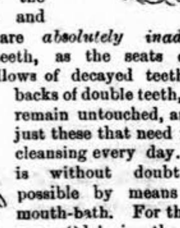
With hosts that clash in onset,
With hosts he cannot see,
To fight, the whole world over,
T. A.'s the lad for me:
Muster, O foes, your bravest,
Keep coward hearts away,
When trump and drum re-echo
"Tarara-boom T. A."

JAMES RHOADES.

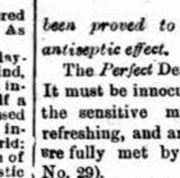
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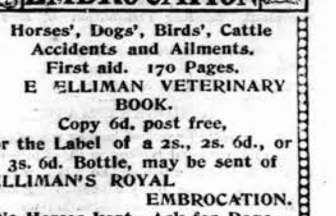
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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Some smart girls have lately introduced hammock cosy corners into their boudoirs.

Never forget that the nearest approach to perfect matrimonial happiness on earth is the cultivation, on both sides, of absolute unselfishness.

Mrs. Langtry is said to be the happy possessor of a wonderful ermine dress. The skirt is of solid ermine. The waist is of ermine, richly embroidered. The dress is worth "a prince's ransom."

The Princess of Wales introduced the fashion of winding a number of pearl necklaces around the neck, fastening them with a diamond clasp. The advantage of this fashion to ladies with long necks is obvious.

Mrs. Cronje always accompanies her husband, and Mr. J. B. Robinson, who knows her, says during the brief siege at Paardeberg she was probably preparing his coffee or cooking his steak in one of the caves by the river-bed.

Humour, says a writer in a woman's magazine, is a late endowment of women. They have only lately learned to make a joke, and but very lately, indeed, learned to take one. But we have learned. That's the reason we are so much nicer than we were. We have changed.

A flurried hostess or nervous host, whose countenances but badly conceal the worry they feel, can do more towards making guests uncomfortable than if the soup were served stone-cold, and the salad dressing were ruined by a too bountiful quantity of vinegar. An imperturbable calm and ready tact are the two important factors in the making of a model hostess.

Fashion demands tight dress, say the Parisian modistes, but on the express condition that the tightness does not apply to exuberant rotundities, either in regard to corsage or skirt. The word of command is to be harmonious in form, elegant in lines, fine in outline, delicate and devoid of exaggeration. Skirts are still long, especially for evening wear. Dinner and opera or evening dresses have a short train, and nothing is more contrary to existing aesthetics than a short ballon skirt.

This is the day of the sensible girl: of the girl who has had a better education than the women of the last generation dreamed of, and who has profitted by it sufficiently to have a far greater number of interests. She is intelligent companion to her father, for she is not stupidly ignorant of both politics and business matters. She is on terms of friendship with her brother, for she is on longer desirous of making him treat her as a weaker vessel who must invariably be indulged; she can take a rational interest in his hobbies, and she is not afraid of walking and bicycling with him.

Lady Violet Greville describes a white masquerade which has just taken place in Vienna:—The hall, to represent a palace of ice, was decorated in white, the guests wore white, the ceiling, the lights, everything was white—yellow-white, blue-white, cream-white, pinky-white. The effect of all this white is very beautiful, but almost dazzling. It is trying to the complexion, which requires some assistance from cosmetics, but at the same time perfect beauty stands out even more brilliantly than under ordinary conditions. 'Tis the same with the theatre, bur there even real beauty sometimes finds itself ousted by more piquant charms.

We have heard frequently of late that gambling is becoming appallingly common amongst women. It is said that hundreds of young women engaged in factories but regularly. Some see the bookmakers personally, others send their money through middlemen. Betting among women of fashion is on the increase, and drawing-room sweepstakes are becoming popular. But if the mania is growing strong in women of to-day, it is simply the revival of an old passion, for in every age women have been addicted to that form of vice which caused the loss of money, happiness, substance, health, and in many instances honour. The pages of history tell, over and over again, the story of great women gamblers. France has furnished the greater number of these, but England has not been far behind, while American has put forth many whose fame has become international.

The well-dressed woman is not necessarily expensively dressed, and it is quite possible that clothes may be both costly and well made, and yet in the general appearance of the wearer anything but desirable. The reason then will probably be that her clothes are not suitable for the work or the pleasure that she has in hand, or that their colours are not well chosen, or that they are not neatly and trimly put on. There is an immense deal in the way people put on their clothes; some people are always neat and dainty in every tiny detail, and others say that "as long as the general effect is good little things don't matter," for it never occurs to them that is just the attention to "little things" which makes a good general effect possible. The woman of real refinement is never loudly dressed, but she is always absolutely dainty. She may be poor, and have to earn her living in an office, but still there will be no mistaking her.

The shape of the head is an important factor in hairdressing. A long head requires the length to be diminished by giving squareness to the front, and the hair should be brought down on to the temples after having been slightly waved, so as to puff it out. If, on the contrary, the head is short, the hair must be drawn away from the face, Chinese fashion, but not too tightly. When the back of the head is unduly developed, the hair must be slightly raised behind and dressed flatly; whilst one that is unusually long from the forehead to the crown of the head should have the hair dressed compactly, rather low in the neck. A woman with a long, thin neck should allow a few little curls to stray about the nape, whilst the hair should be well drawn away from a thick, short one, and dressed as high on the head as possible. An elderly lady's hair is always as its best when dressed loosely especially when it is grey or white.

The Humanitarian League has published a leaflet containing some interesting but horrible particulars as to how tortoiseshell is procured. The so-called tortoiseshell of commerce, the material from which combs and hairpins, plain and ornamental, are made, besides a multitude of trinkets for pocket, desk, and dressing-table, is obtained at the cost of the systematic touture of the animals from whose bodies it is taken. Here, for example, is the account quoted by Darwin in his 'Naturalist's Voyage Round the World':—"We saw several turtle, and two boats were then employed in catching them. A man standing ready in the bow dashes through the water upon the turtle's back; then, clinging with both hands by the shell of its neck, he is carried away till the animal becomes exhausted and is secured. Captain Moresby informs us that in the Chagos Archipelago, in this same ocean, the natives by a horrible process take the shell from the back of the living turtle. It is covered with burning charcoal, which causes the outer shell to curl upwards; it is then forced off with a knife, and before it becomes cold is flattened between boards." The wretched animal is not killed, but it is allowed to crawl away or turned back into the sea to repiate itself, to be put through the torture again as soon as the new growth of the shell-segments (thirteen in all) is mature. Boiling water is also used, but more generally the plates are detached by the application of fire.

Fashion is to have a gala year in Paris, owing to the Exhibition. The milliners, male and female, in the great city of chiffons, are already busy devising smart toilettes for every possible occasion connected with the great event which is turning Paris upside down. For the opening ceremonies in May the most gorgeous costumes are in prospect, both for the afternoon functions and for the dinners and balls at the Elysee. The ladies of the various Embassies will vie with each other in the agreeable dress competition. From Paris we hear of a marvellous dress of rose-coloured panne trimmed with bands of sable laid on in undulating lines, and with the long train lined in cloth of silver. This is to be worn by one of the ladies of the Corps Diplomatique. French ladies are much better judges of lace than we English, and there is to be a great run on lace this season. One of the most interesting exhibits at the forth-coming Exbition is to be the collection of every kind of lace from all parts of the world. English point is one of the favourite laces in France, as it is with us, and French ladies appreciate, far more than is the case in England, the beauty of the old Irish point, the fine Carrickmacross, and Tunismacssint varieties.

A very lovely mantle, prepared for a great lady to wear at the Elysee, is in cream tinted Brussels net of the finest, laid over with appliques of Irish point. Under the tulle are three or four linings of rose-pink silk muslin, the whole interlined with frillings of the same. The hood, a wide and useful one, is in sable turned up with the lace and carried over the shoulders, where the ends fall the feet in narrow stole bands lined with lace. This will give some idea of the luxurious dressing that may be expected in connection with the great commercial event of the year in Paris.

At Niagara during the International skating competition some of the prettiest and most distinguished-looking women in London were present, affording a lesson in chiffons of an animated and very favourable sort. Lady Helen Vincent's tall figure was enveloped but not completely hidden in one of the long fawn cloth ulsters which look so picturesque when worn slightly loose, forming graceful folds from the shoulders. The open front reveals an agreeable union of lace and velvet or coloured silk or satin, sometimes panne in any of the pastel shades that are so fashionable and becoming. Usually there is a glimmer of diamonds, and a bunch of fresh violets adds its note of soft, dim colour. Lady Falmouth, in costly sables, watched the skating as a connoisseur who could distinguish "brackets" from "loops," and could detect the smallest divergence from the line of "threes."

For the benefit of those who like to know what fur is in favour, we may remark that chinchilla does not now enjoy nearly so much favour as sable. It is as fragile as sable durable, and this quality tells in the end, even with women who can afford new sets of furs with every winter. A tall lady in an Eton coat of dark sable wore a toque of similar fur with striped black and white ribbon arranged in loops as trimming, and clusters of Parma violets. A folded band of cashmere printed panne laid round the crown and disposed in a twist underneath the brim gave it distinction. This panne printed in the medley of colours and the designs so long associated with cashmere shawls, is much used both in millinery and for blouses and "fronts." The toque is wider than ever. It now describes a high semi-circle and at each side dips almost to the ears. The newest have a suggestion of spring about them. A dull green straw, neither dark nor pale, is trimmed with shaded violets and their green leaves, admirably reproduced and exactly the colour of the straw. The brim is lined with fine black straw, as the green would prove too trying for the generality of complexions.

A fashionable London tailor is facing the smartest of his tweed coats with pique woven in faintly coloured lines. A coat and skirt of Harris blue tweed has the latter made to fasten at the side, while the Eton coat droops in a point at either side of the front, and has a simulated bolero carried out in stitchings, and held with old silver buttons. The new skirts outline the hips with fidelity but have two flat boxpleats below the waist at the back. A short coat in hunting pink has the revers turned back with the striped pique referred to above the ground being creamy white and the stripes pale, pink, blue and amber. A new idea is to furnish a red cloth morning cape with a short shoulder cape of drab cloth.

NOTICES.

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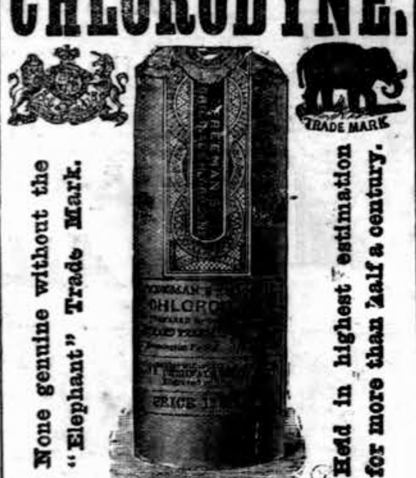
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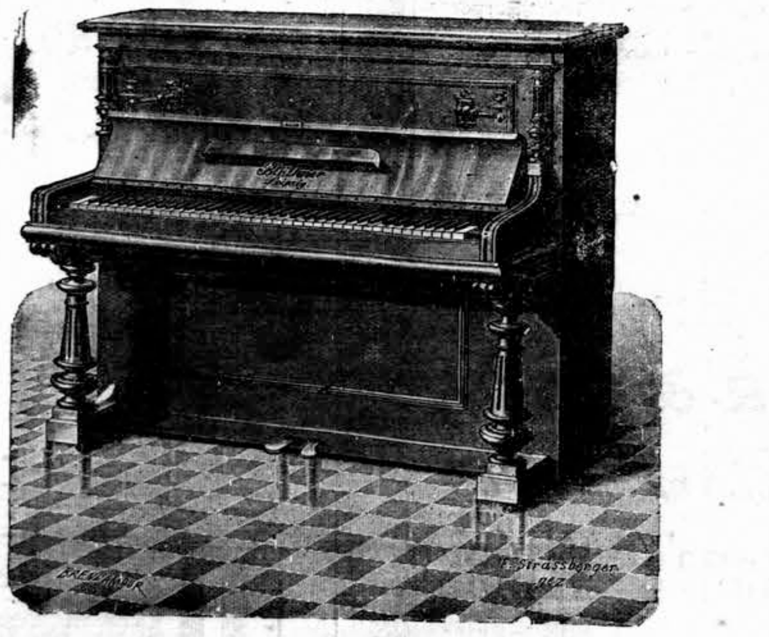
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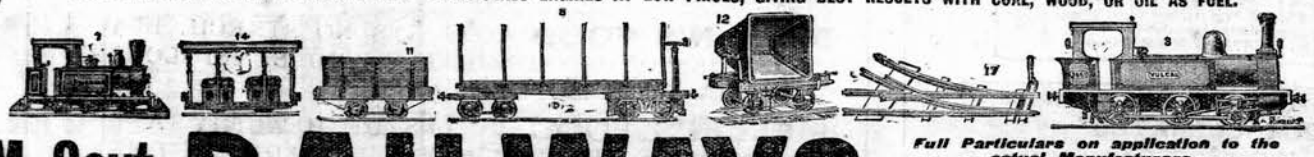
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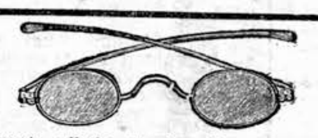
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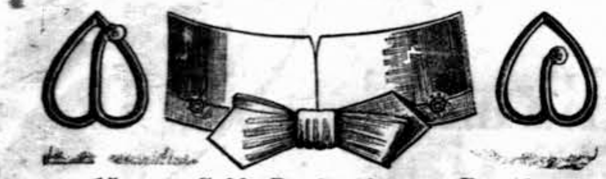
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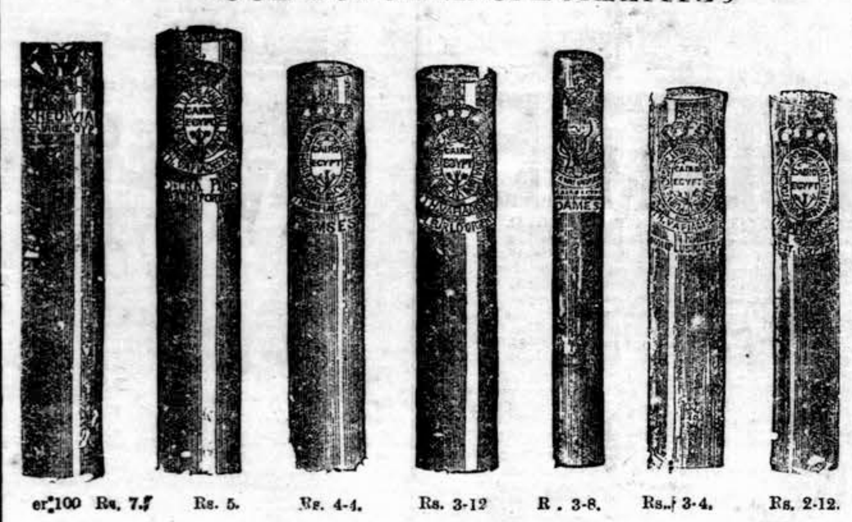
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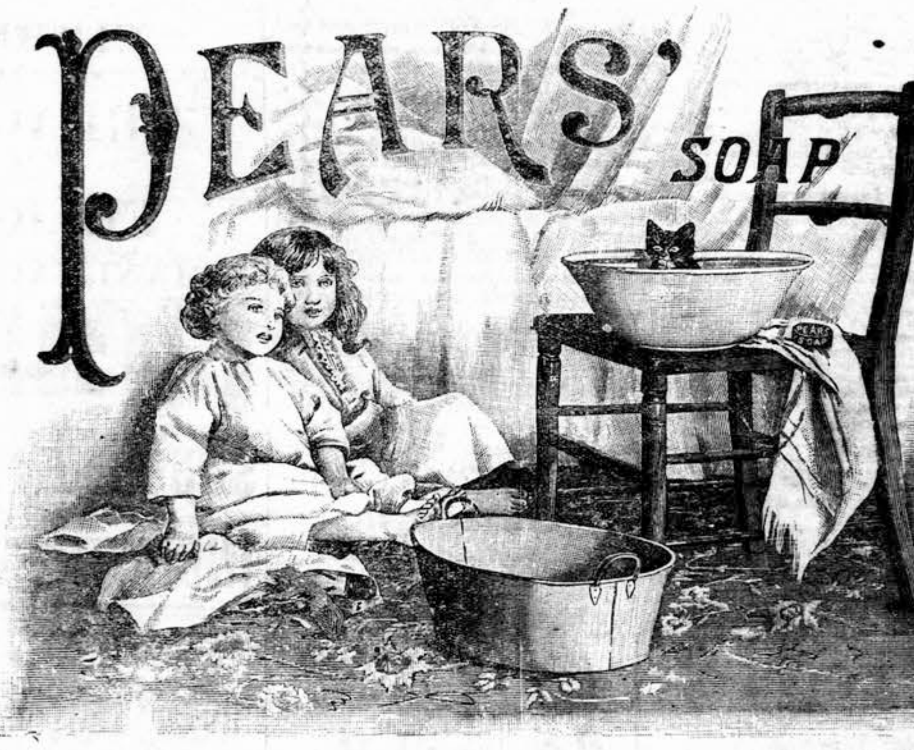
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